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New England Toro's

GARDEN ANNUAL 1940

NEW ENGLAND TORO CO., 1121 WASHINGTON ST., WEST NEWTON, MASS.



Top—SCABIOSA, Imperial Giants Blue Moon
Center—MARIGOLD, Gigantea Sunset Giants
Bottom—GIANT PETUNIA, Supreme Florist Strain
(See descriptions inside)

Top—LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Pink Perfection
Center—COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie
Bottom—ZINNIA, New Fantasy Wildfire
(See descriptions inside)

Again Only the Finest of Seeds for Your Garden

THIS BOOK OFFERS ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

No better quality may be had anywhere at any price.

To give your garden a good start — to get more joy and more profit out of it — USE THIS BOOK!

The seed it offers you is good seed. Seed selected conscientiously and carefully by experienced seedsmen. Seed from famous growers in many parts of the world.

You can't get better seed anywhere . . . no matter how far away you send for it.

Yet we are right at your doorstep. Our store is not just a far-distant name — it's a nearby neighbor, a handy shopping place that's within easy reach of your garden.

Here you can get **everything** you need, in seed or garden supplies. Here you can bring in your garden worries, talk them over, and get practical, neighborly help. We know, from experience, the exact needs and conditions of gardening **in this vicinity**. We know local soils and local climate. That's why so many good gardeners find it's wise to do all their garden shopping here.

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Give your garden the benefit of a specialist's knowledge and experience. Let a practical seedsman help you to cut down your gardening risks.

It pays to buy seed from a store that knows seed.

WE INVITE YOU TO SHOP HERE
EARLY AND OFTEN — IN PER-
SON — OR BY PHONE — OR
BY MAIL. You'll find it pays.

• • •

ABOUT WARRANTIES

We take great care in the selection of our seed. But because we have no control over the many factors governing the success of the crop, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

AT OUR STORE — OR BY MAIL

This isn't a "mail-order" catalog. But you may order by mail any of the seeds or supplies it lists. Or you may phone for them — or shop at the store — whichever you prefer.



ANTIRRHINUM, Rosalie. One of the finest rust-resistant snapdragons. Packet, 25c.



SWEET PEA. Spring Flowering, Rose Pink. Entirely new — resistant to heat. Packet, 25c.



PETUNIA, Salmon Supreme. Distinctly new. Light salmon flowers, white throated. Packet, 15c.

Especially Recommended FOR GARDENERS WHO STAY A STEP AHEAD



GIANT PETUNIA,
Double Giant Fringed
Victorious Mixed. Royal
Horticultural Society's
Award of Merit. Pkt., 50c.



MARIGOLD, New
French Dwarf Double
Harmony Hybrids.
Packet, 25c.



(At left) PHLOX DRUMMONDI,
Salmon Glory. 1939 All-America
Medal winner. Unusually large
blooms with wide creamy-white
eyes. Packet, 25c.



(Above) PANSY, Corona-
tion Gold. A new ruffled
and spicy scented variety.
1938 All-America Award
of Merit. Packet, 15c.



(Left) CALENDULA, Orange Fan-
tasy. Crested, with unusual orange
edging and Mahogany-red center.
Packet, 15c.

(Right) HOLLYHOCK, Indian
Spring. Exceptionally long bloom-
ing Hollyhock. 1939 All-America
Medal Winner. Packet, 15c.



Be sure to see the
**New All-America
Selections**
on the next page

New Headliners for 1940

— as chosen by the official
All-America Selections Board

Petunia, Cream Star—Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Exceptionally free-bloomer. A welcome newcomer, because of its color and dwarf habit. Packet, 25c.

Ageratum, Midget-Blue—Only three to four inches tall and one of the most compact dwarfs ever seen. Its azure blue coloring will find a place in many hearts. Pkt., 25c. (See page 2 for illustration.)

Sweet Pea, Spring Flowering Rose Pink—Something entirely new in sweet peas—a variety resistant to heat. Matures between the Early flowering varieties and the Summer flowering. A tall grower with long stems—free blooming. (See page 2 for illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Antirrhinum, Rosalie—One of the finest rust-resistant snapdragons. A vigorous plant with ten to thirty laterals besides the large central spike. Topaz-rose or rose-pink. (See page 2 for illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Scabiosa, Heavenly Blue—A very early flowering and exceptionally free variety of lovely azure-blue. Plants are dwarf, uniformly bushy and loaded with short, wiry stems. Flowers are double. Packet, 25c.

Marigold, Limelight—If you have loved Dixie Sunshine you will want to plant Limelight. Very similar, but pale primrose-yellow. Stronger growing and the foliage is a deeper green. Packet, 25c.

Aster, Rose Marie—An Early Giant wilt-resistant Chino aster. Its long, clean, stout stems make it fine cutting material, and the rose-pink, fluffy blooms make a gorgeous sight in any garden. Packet, 25c.

Petunia, Glow—See Page 9.

Scabiosa
Heavenly Blue

Ageratum, Midget-Blue

Aster, Rose Marie

Marigold, Limelight

Petunia, Cream Star

New "stars" for your Vegetable Garden, too

Fordhook Pepper—1940 All America selection. A very large, early and prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. It bears upright fruits in clusters of five to seven, with shiny skins and thick meat. Packet, 15c.

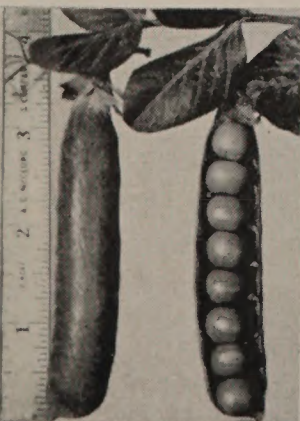
Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—1940 All America Medol winner. A 12 to 14 row, light yellow corn somewhat similar to Bontom Evergreen, but more vigorous, resistant to lodging, tolerant to heat and drought. Ears are uniform and cylindrical, about eight inches long. It is a midseason variety, and resistant to wilt. Packet, 15c.

Boby Potato Limo Bean—1940 All America Silver Medol winner. Here at last is a small, thick-seeded butter bean with real Fordhook flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. Pods are exceptionally large, with a beautiful bright green coloring which makes them especially appetizing. Plant grows twelve to sixteen inches tall. Pkt., 15c.

Early Prolific Straightneck Squash—This is a splendid yellow summer squash and some think the best of all. It is earlier, smaller, more productive, brighter yellow than Giant Yellow Straightneck and much more uniform. Packet, 10c.

Teton Pea—A new variety, large, straight, well-filled with blunt-ended pods borne mostly single. Pods are larger and darker green, but vines are similar to Thomas Loxton. Very early, large wrinkled seed, and seems fully wilt-resistant. Pkt., 10c.

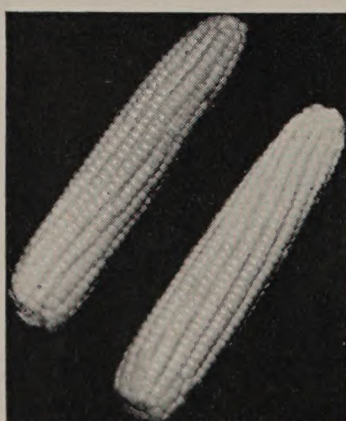
Stokesdale Tomato—An extremely important new development, because it gives the gardener, for the first time, a 7-oz. tomato of streamlined proportions which matures in the second early group (a full week earlier than the Morglobe group). Smooth, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Packet, 10c.



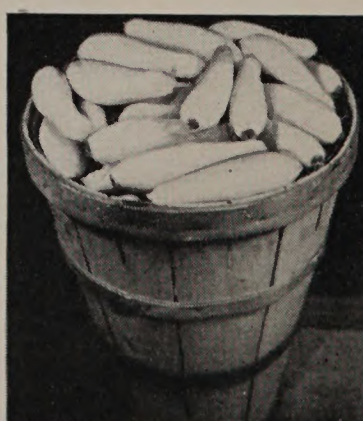
Teton Pea



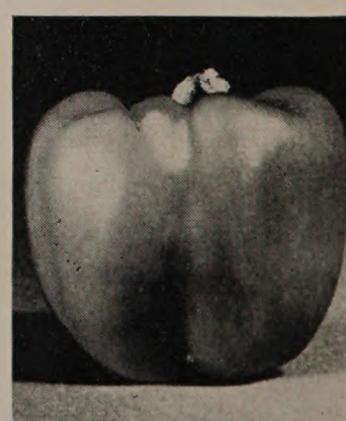
Stokesdale Tomato



Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn



Early Prolific Straightneck



Fordhook Pepper

Flower Seed Selections

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

The capital letters after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a)—Annual
- (b)—Biennial
- (hp)—Hardy Perennial
- (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (tp)—Tender Perennial
- Suited to Full Shade
- ◆—Suited to Semi-shade

AGERATUM (a)

Free-flowering, easily grown annual for bedding, edging or cutting. Blooms from early summer to frost. One of best blues.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf, 6-inch. Good for edging. Wonderfully rich, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Blue Perfection—Compact growth, 9 inches. Dainty purple to dark blue flowers.

Fairy Pink—Soft rosy salmon pink blossoms that come when plant is only 1½ to 2"—continuing until plant reaches its 5-inch maximum height. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) (hp) ◆

Best of tiny garden flowers, blooms throughout season and has delicate fragrance. Perfect for edging or ribbon planting. Grows uniformly in any soil.

Carpet of Snow (a)—Finest edging plant. The mass of flat, rounded flowers form a continuously blooming snow-white ribbon in the border. 4 inches.

Lilac Queen—A dwarf, compact variety of deep lavender-lilac. Very handsome.

Little Gem (a)—Graceful dwarf plant, about 6 inches. Clouds of honey-scented white blooms. Excellent for edging, or massing.

Soxotile (hp)—Compact 9 inch plant, whose deep golden yellow flowers brighten the border in late spring.

AMARANTHUS (a)

Tall, robust, showy colorful foliage plant. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Tri-color (Joseph's Coat)—Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet.

ANCHUSA

Blue Bird (a)—◆—Sprays of vivid indigo blue, forget-me-not like flowers. Plants are compact, even, showy. Blooms all summer. A brilliant addition to your garden. 15 inches.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ◆ Snapdragon

Sow early. They germinate slowly. A hardy annual, with a gorgeous range of color. Keep seed pods picked and they bloom all summer.

Guineo Gold—Striking flowers, glowing bronzy orange, with yellow throats. Plants grow dwarf and bushy, 12 to 18 inches high. 1939 All-American. Packet, 25c.

Miniature Snapdragon—All colors. A fine mixture of the smallest snaps for edging and pot culture. Packet, 15c.

Maximum Giant—A rust-proof strain with many splendid colors. Grow this strain if you have had difficulty with snapdragons. All colors. Packet, 15c.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors.

Toll—All colors.

Separate Colors—Shasta (White), Rose Pink, Butter Cup (Yellow), Scarlet Defiance, Fiery Crimson.

AQUILEGIA (hp) ◆ Columbine

A delightful perennial easily grown from seed. Sow in flats in early summer, transplant to bed in early fall. Prefers light shade and fairly rich soil. Blooms in spring and early summer in a wide range of both brilliant and pastel colors. 2 to 4 feet.

Long Spurred—Mrs. Scott Elliott's—Extremely large flowers and spurs and a wide range of pastel colors. All colors.

Double Mixed.

ASTERS (a)

Universally popular, the mainstay of the garden in late summer. Invaluable for cutting or bedding. Need rich new soil and good sun. Most are now wilt-resistant. 1½ to 2½ feet.

American Branching—Mixed—large, double flowers.

Enchantress—New wilt-resistant improvement of the Crego type, with long petals curled back and somewhat entwined. Pleasing pink with undertone of rich salmon. All-American, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet Illusion—A beautiful flower of its type, with a fine creamy salmon-pink color. Wilt-resistant. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet—Mixed.

Wilt-Resistant Early Giant—(Chino) Light Blue—Enormous, lacy, clear light blue; a glorified Giant Crego. 3-foot branching plants produce an abundance of 5-inch flowers with curled and interlaced petals. All-American Medal for 1939. Packet, 25c.

Improved New Californio Giants—Mixed and in a variety of colors. Robust growth, long stems. Packet, 15c.

Queen of the Market—The early favorite. Spreading. 16 inches high. Flowers in July. Mixed colors.

Separate Colors—Crimson, Deep Blue, Heart of France, Lavender, Rose Pink, Purple, White.

Sunshine—All colors. Packet, 15c.

Super Giant El Monte—Curling, interlaced petals make feathery effect. Wilt-resistant. Glowing crimson. All-America, 1936. Packet, 15c.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA (a) Cornflower

Hardy, thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border planting. Bloom from early summer until hard frost. Pinch back to encourage branching.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, compact growth, double, with dark blue blossoms. 12 inches. Fine cut flower. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Blue—Universal favorite.

Mixed—Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

Aster, Early Giant Light Blue

BALLOON VINE (a) Love-In-A-Puff

Quick-growing, hardy, annual climber. The delicate foliage is an ideal cover for fences. Seed-pods resemble balloons. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

BALSAM (a) ◆ Lady Slipper

A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes two inches across. Blooms for sixty days. Sow late, keep watered.

Double Mixed—A pleasing color range.

Bush Flowered—A free-flowering annual which should be in more gardens. Bushy plants covered with blooms—wide color range.

Aster, Crego Enchantress

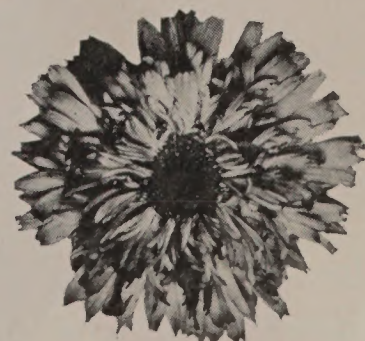


Antirrhinum, Guinea Gold

Amaranthus Caudatus

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
10c
PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



*Calendula
Orange Fantasy*



NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA
(Dwarf Cup Flower). An abundance of
showy little flowers. Easy to grow.
Packet, 25c



AGERATUM, Foiry Pink
(Floss Flower). Blooms from early summer
to frost. Ideal for borders or beds.
Packet, 25c



(Left) **COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie**. Delightful new
strain of Sensation. One of today's very finest cut
flowers. Packet, 15c.



COSMOS, Sensation Mixed. Mammoth
flowers up to 5 inches across. Packet, 10c.



CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown, 1938 All-
Americo Award of Merit. Packet, 15c.



MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara
4-inch blossoms. 1939 All-Americo Medal
Packet, 15c



SCABIOSA, Rosette
Very large flowers and glowing color.
Long stiff stems, fine for cutting.
Packet, 15c



SCABIOSA, Blue Moon
Extra long stems and sweet fragrance.
Unusual shade. Retains color indoors.
Packet, 25c



(Right) **TITHONIA SPECIOSA**. Huge flowers on bushy,
woody stems. Brightest possible flower for the fall
garden. Packet, 10c.

BEAN (a)**Scarlet Runner**

An edible scarlet and purple bean. Quick growing, bearing large sprays of scarlet colored pea-like flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS (b) ♦
English Daisy

Delightful little button-like flowers, loved for their bright color, long season, and profuse bloom. Stiff stems. Dwarf. 6 to 8 inches.

Mixed—In many colors.

BLANKET FLOWER—See *Gailardia*.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (a)
Didiscus

Exquisitely dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers that look like tiny parasols. Fine for cutting, and bedding.

BRACHYCOMBE (a)
Swan River Daisy

Most of the summer this dwarf-growing annual is covered with a mass of dainty blooms that resemble small cinerarias. For small beds, edgings or pot culture. Plants 12 inches tall.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See *Kachia*.

CALENDULA (a)
Pot Marigold

Hardy annual, with rich green foliage. Grows anywhere. Stands draught and heat. Plant breeders have vastly improved this old-fashioned favorite. Flowers from early summer to frost.

Campfire Improved—Huge 4 inch, double flowers of deep orange. Heavy stems. Fine for cutting. (See page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Orange Fantasy—Distinctive, new, rather dwarf and heavily foliaged. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals. 1938 All-America. (See Pg. 3 for illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, dark color. Large bloom.

Orange Shaggy—Here is a new type with fringed and laciniated orange blooms of brilliant coloring. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Sunshine or Chrysantha—Fine, loose petals of an unforgettable buttercup yellow. The plants are tall, imposing, and bloom freely. All-America 1934.

Mixed—A profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholzia*.

CALLIOPSIS (a)
Tickseed

A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns, and maroons. Long wiry stems for cutting. Easy to grow; bloom all summer. 2 feet.

Golden Crown—Enlarged type of orange-yellow or gold *Calliopsis*, All-America 1938. Some of these large flowers came with extra rows of petals, and all on long, wiry stems, fine for cutting. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Mixed—A great variety of color combinations.

CAMPANULA (a)
Canterbury Bells

A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable, but enjoys good soil, too. Sow seed early indoors.

Cup-and-saucer Types—All colors. **Single**—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Annual *Canterbury Bells* which bloom from seed the first year—fine for late summer border. All colors.

Annual—All colors. Packet, 15c.

CANARY BIRD VINE (a) ♦

The flowers somewhat resemble a bird with half opened wings and are a fine canary yellow. Grows rapidly. Climbs well. A fine cut flower. Grows in shade.

CANDYTUFT (a)

Excellent in large masses or for borders. Grows quickly. Successive plantings should be made about every two weeks to assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

White Hyacinth—Large spikes of bloom. For border, bedding or cutting.

Umbellata, Mixed—A splendid color range.

CANTERBURY BELLS—See *Campanula*.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a)

Rapid climber—sometimes to thirty feet—with fern-like foliage and a blaze of cardinal red tubular flowers. Needs full sun and rich soil.

CARNATION (a)

Spicy scented. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Bloom five months after seeding. All colors.

Giant Marguerite—Highly scented, large, beautifully fringed flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. White, crimson, pink and several striped forms. All colors.

CASTOR BEAN (a)
Ricinus

The broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruit make a splendid, interesting background. Grows 6 to 15 feet. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (a)
Cockscomb

These graceful blossoms make a striking display and give brilliant, long lasting blooms for cutting. The variety of types is always interesting.

Royal Velvet—This 2 foot plant produces a large center head and numerous large, long stemmed

cockscambs of richest carmine or crimson. 1939 All-America.

Childsii Type—(Chinese Wool-flower.) Mixed.

Pyramidalis, Flame of Fire—Fine dwarf type, fiery red. 18 to 20 inches.

Fiery Feather—An early-flowering variety with bushy 18 inch plants and fiery red color.

Golden Feather—Much like above but with brilliant golden yellow plumes.

CENTAUREA—See *Bachelor's Button*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)

Favorite for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. 2 to 4 feet. **Single** and **Double**, mixed.

CLARKIA (a) ♦

Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like delicately colored flowers, set along the stems. Good cut flower.

COLEUS (a) ♦

An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors when warm weather comes. Unexcelled for borders and window boxes. Variegated leaves in shades of green, red, and yellow. Packet, 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See *Celosia*.

COLUMBINE—See *Aquilegia*.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See *Globe Amaranth*.

COREOPSIS (a) (hp)

These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glassy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Mayfield Giant—(Improved form of *Lanceolata Grandiflora*.) One of tallest and most vigorous of its type. Long, firm stems, large blooms.

Sunburst, Double—Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See *Bachelor's Button*.

COSMOS (a)

Feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn. Wonderful for cutting, and arranging.

Orange Flare—This outstanding All-America winner is early flowering and grows into a fine bushy plant four feet high. The stems are long and wiry. The petals are rich, deep orange, sometimes 2½ inches across. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Sensation Mixed—1933 All-America. Largest, and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. 4 feet tall, bearing flowers up to 5 inches across. (See front cover and page 6 for illustration.)

Sensation Pinkie—Bright rose-pink flowers. Early, vigorous plants. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Early Giant Singles, Mixed—5 to 6 feet.

Double Mixed—Bushy plants, long stems. (See page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.



Ornamental Gourds

**ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
10c
PER PACKET**

Except where otherwise noted



Annual Chrysanthemum

Balsam (Ladyslipper)

Candytuft

Marigold NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



MARIGOLD, Golden Glow
New, odorless. Clusters of 5 to 10 large flowers on long branches. Fine for cutting. Packet, 25c



MARIGOLD French Toll Single Ferdinand
One of the gayest of the new flowers. Medium size blossoms, very long stems. Packet, 25c



MARIGOLD, Early Sunshine
New strain of well-known Dixie Sunshine. Very early flowering. Blooms in 15 weeks. Packet, 15c



MARIGOLD, French Dwarf Harmony
Double. Charming, distinct. Early free blooming. Packet, 10c.



MARIGOLD Dwarf Royal Scot
An all double Marigold of exceptional beauty. Packet, 15c.



MARIGOLD Crown of Gold.
1937 All-America Gold Medal winner. Packet, 15c



MARIGOLD, Burpee's Gold. Sweet-scented variety with large double blooms. Most desirable for cut flower purposes. Packet, 10c.



MARIGOLD, Giganteo Sunset Giants. Largest of the Marigolds, blooms 5 inches and over. Quilled and incurved petals. Packet, 15c.

NEWEST AND BEST OF THE *Petunias*



PETUNIA, Rose Gem. A new color note in the miniature petunia group—rich, deep rose-pink. Plants five to six inches high, smothered with blooms. Packet, 15c.



PETUNIA, Glow. Dazzling carmine. Borne in great profusion on dwarf bushy plants. Under the sun, the glowing carmine red is particularly fascinating. Packet, 50c.



(Left) PETUNIA, Hollywood Star. Perfect pink stars with yellow throats. Packet, 15c.

(Right) PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet. Large velvety flowers. One of the richest colored Petunias. Packet, 15c.

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Handy Flower Facts

	Height (Inches)	Space Between Plants (Inches)	Days to Germinate (avg.)
Ageratum	6-18	6	14
Alyssum, Sweet . . .	3- 9	4	10-20
Aster	12-30	9	8-12
Calendula	12-24	6-10	14
Calliopsis	10-18	6-8	14
Campanula	12-50	8-12	14
Centaurea	12-24	6-12	15
Chrysanthemum . .	24-36	12-18	11-18
Coreopsis	18-30	6-12	21
Cosmos	36-60	8-12	14
Dahlia	36-60	18-36	10
Delphinium	30-48	12-24	15-21
Forget-Me-Not . . .	8-12	4-6	14
Four O'Clock	18-24	8-12	
Gaillardia	12-18	6	15-20
Gypsophila	12-18	6-10	10-14
Hollyhock	36-60	12-18	21
Linum (Flax)	10-15	4-8	20-25
Lupine	30-48	12-18	10
Marigold	10-24	6-8	8
Mignonette	12-18	6-8	14
Nasturtium	6-60	6-12	14
Pansy	6-12	4-8	30
Petunia	10-18	6-8	10
Phlox	12-30	12-18	10-14
Poppies	10-18	4-6	10
Salvia	12-36	12-18	14
Sunflower	48-72	12-24	10-14
Sweet William . . .	12-20	8-10	6-10
Verbena	12-18	6-10	14
Zinnia	10-30	6-8	5-10



PETUNIA, Giants of California. Blooms frequently as much as 7 inches in diameter. Ruffled. Packet, 20c.



PETUNIA, Dainty Lady. Large, fringed variety of compact, neat growth. Aptly named. Packet, 20c.

CUPHEA (a)

Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (a) ♦

Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—A new dwarf type, with bushy plants and rich blue color. 1939 All-America. Packet, 15c.

DAHLIA (a)

Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Bedding types are indispensable. Wide color range. Seed indoors. Set out after frost date.

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed—Packet, 15c.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Perennial Larkspur

Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue, white and pink. Excellent for backgrounds. Gorgeous cut flowers. Should be staked.

Belladonna (Light Blue) — Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellamosum (Dark Blue)—Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Packet, 25c.

Shades of Blue.

DIANTHUS (a)

Pinks

Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting. Brilliant colors.

Heddewigi Double Mixed—Fine variety of forms.

Heddewigi Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi Double and Single Mixed—The large Japanese pink.

Sweet Wivelsfield—Fragrant with large 2 inch blooms. Bright crimson.

DIDISCUS — See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY — See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (a) ♦

California Poppy

For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors. Sow seed where they are to bloom.

EUPHORBIA — See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(a) (hp) ♦

Myosotis

Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season. One of best early spring flowers. Blue.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a)

Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac

blossoms that spread over the glossy foliage in mid-afternoon. Mixed.

FOXGLOVE (b) ♦

Digitalis

These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a)

Blanket Flower

Gay, showy blossoms in tones of orange, yellow, red and maroon brighten the garden all summer. About 18 inches. Profuse bloomer. **Single and Double Mixed.**

Perennial Monarch Mixed—(See page 14 for color illustration.)

Indian Chief—Large, single bronze-red flowers of fine quality.

GEUM (hp)

Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, poised over a tufted plant. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Scarlet—Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GLOBE AMARANTH (a)

Gomphrena Everlasting

(Clover Straw-flower.) A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter bouquets. Thrives well in pots and in the border.

GODETIA (a) ♦

Satin Flower

Rich, satiny, azalea-like flowers, especially suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.

Single Mixed — Profuse and showy.

GOURDS (a)

Valuable for their fine foliage, these climbers provide an interesting variety of attractive, singularly shaped fruits and can always be counted on for pleasant surprises. **Ornamental Varieties**—Mixed.

GYPSOPHILA (a)

Baby's Breath

The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. It is easy to grow and a generous bloomer.

Rose—Pleasant blush pink.

White—A pure strain.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM — See Straw-flower.

HELIOTROPE (a)

Cherry Pie

Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage. Rapid grower. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer. Delightful fragrance.

HOLLYHOCK (hp) ♦

Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. Rich, full spikes, ideal for backgrounds. 5 to 7 feet high. Blooms from mid-summer to frost.



Kochia or Burning Bush



Godetia, Single

Dianthus, Heddewigi

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

HOLLYHOCK

Indian Spring—(a)—A new type that is attracting much attention. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink, bloom on 4 to 5 foot plants within 5 months after planting seeds. 1939 All-America. Packet, 15c.

Double Mixed—Full, close bloom. **Single Mixed**—Choice color assortment.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (a)

Burning Bush or Fire Bush

A close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush with moss-like foliage that turns to brilliant red in the fall. About 2½ feet, excellent hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

One of the best annuals, now much improved in form. A lovely background. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blossoms cut.

Blue Spire—Most desirable blue. **Dark Blue.**

Exquisite Pink.

Stock Flowered, Mixed — Double varieties in full range of colors.

White Spire—Fine for cutting.

Giant Imperial Pink Perfection—2-inch florets of rounded broad petals, evenly and closely spaced on the stem, give a very heavy Hollyhock-like cutting spike 24 inches or more in length. A magnificent addition to the home garden. Early flowering. Packet, 25c. (See front cover.)

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS — See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LINUM (a) ♦

Scarlet Flax

Brilliantly colored flowers. The life of the individual flower is short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace (a) ♦ — Small round compact plants, which form attractive little mounds of bloom, with rich, deep blue flowers and dark foliage. 4 inches. Very dwarf, long bloomer.

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



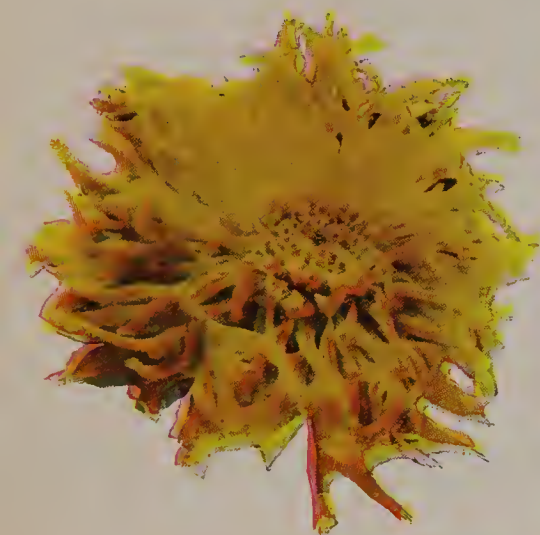
Delphinium

AN ALL-STAR CAST OF *Zinnias*



ZINNIA, Fantasy Mixed. An unusual mixture of fine quilled Fantasy strains. Packet, 10c.

(Below) ZINNIA, Fantasy Star Dust. Clear, golden edition of new Fantasy type. 1937 All-America Selection. Very early. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Linearis
An enchanting and interesting Zinnia of dwarf habits. Hundreds of flowers at a time. Packet, 10c



ZINNIA, Lilliput Pastel Mixed
A very pretty, small-flowered Zinnia. Lovely, soft shades. Good for cutting. Packet, 10c



ZINNIA, Fantasy Wildfire. A distinctly new color note in Zinnias—a rich dazzling scarlet. Packet, 25c.

(Below) ZINNIA, Scabious Flowered Mixed. Medium-sized flowers, with a remarkable resemblance to Scabiosa. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Crown of Gold
Large, double blooms, long stems. Packet, 15c.



ZINNIA, Giants of Callfania. Extremely large blossoms. Packet, 10c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (a)

Nigella

A pleasant mixture of clear cornflower-blue and white. Easily grown, compact, free flowering plant, admired for its mist-like foliage and curiously shaped seed pods. Mixed.

LUPINE (a) ♦

Easily grown, hardy plant with long graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Equally valuable for bedding, borders, or for cutting. 2 feet.

Russell Lupines—Lance-like rays of brilliant colors. A new development of Lupines from England. Packet, 15c.

King Lupines—Heavily flowered with large blooms, in dark blue, sky blue, rose and white. Mixed.

MARIGOLD (a)

When most other plants have passed their prime, this bright colored annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in the past few years. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gald—Sweet-scented, glowing golden Marigolds. The double blooms are extremely large, and resemble glorious, deep orange Carnations. Completely odorless. (See color illustration on page 8).

Crown of Gald—Odorless—Chrysanthemum-flowered. All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat, deep orange guard petals. Plant is branching, 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers in mid-season. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Dwarf Royal Scat—Rich mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants are uniformly dwarf, bushy, and produce continuous, rather early bloom. (See Page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Early Sunshine—Dwarf and very early flowering variety of Dixie Sunshine. Bushy, 24-inch plants, with yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with uncurved petals of lemon or sulphur yellow. All-America 1939. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color variety, including the interesting striped variations.

Harmany Type French Dwarf Double Hybrid—Completely new! All the fine features of Harmony but with a widely varied color range (as pictured on Page 3). Crested centers with several rows of broad guard petals. Undoubtedly destined to supersede other dwarf French types. Packet, 25c.

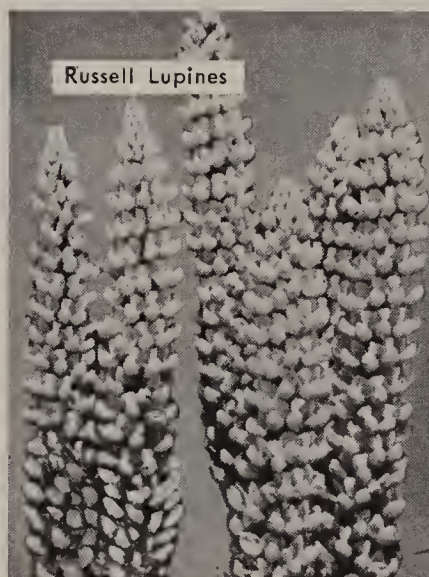
Harmany Type French Dwarf—Charming, distinct. Center petals deep orange, flanked by velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Early, free blooming. 1 ft. plants. (See page 8 for color illustration.)

Harmany Type French Tall Single Ferdinand—Saucy, sprightly, and colorful. Single flowered, with a neat round, crested center, golden yellow, surrounded by a single row of broad, mahogany-red guard petals. Early blooming. Does not have the strong Marigold odor. (See page 8 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Gigantea Sunset Giants—Delightfully fragrant, without the usual Marigold odor. Double, beautifully formed flowers frequently 7½ inches across. Range from primrose through several fine yellows to deep orange. (See front cover and page 8 for color illustrations.) Packet, 15c.

Guinea Gald—Magnificent, tall brilliantly golden flower, with carnation-like petals. Plants bear an abundance of well rounded, double and semi-double blooms.

Golden Glow—New, odorless. Flowers grow 2½ inches across, in clusters of from 5 to 10. Bloom in 17 weeks from seed. (See color illustration on page 8.) Packet, 25c.



Russell Lupines



Love-in-a-Mist

Yellow Supreme—New, sweet scented. Rich, pure yellow blooms measure nearly three inches. Keeps a week to 10 days when cut.

MIGNONETTE (a)

(Sweet Scented)—Once again this old, old, favorite returns to popularity. It is especially desirable for its richness and fragrance. Long blooming, ideal for cutting.

MORNING GLORY (a)

Ipomoea

Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. Wide range of colors.

Heavenly Blue—Quick-growing, vigorous climber with extremely large blue flowers. Long bloom-

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



Salpiglossis
(Painted Tongue)

ing season. Best of all varieties. (See page 14 for color illustration.)

Scarlett O'Hara—1939 All-America that promises to reign as a favorite this season, and for many to come. Rich, wine-red, or deep rosy crimson—an entirely new color. Blossoms are about 4 inches in diameter, and are freely produced on fast growing vines. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Imperial Japanese—A race of sun-loving flowers which have a wide color range through blues, reds and purples. All colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Double)—Has color like Golden Gleam. Bushy plants of free-flowering habit. Good for beds, borders or pot culture.

Gem (Dwarf Double)—An ideal flower for edging or window boxes. Balanced range of bright colors.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery, brilliant red.

Tall, (Trailing) Mixed—Wonderful for covering fence or trellis, or to droop from window boxes.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (a)

Dwarf Cup Flower

Produces an abundance of



Snow-on-the-Mountain

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUM (a) ♦

This hardy, easily grown annual thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid color, on firm stems. Fine for cutting and mass planting.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Beautifully formed, sweet scented blossoms, with splendid long stems. Of compact habit with short runners. Wide variety of colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, gem-like plants in many colors.

Golden Gleam—Fragrant, double, gleaming gold blossoms.

showy, small, cup-shaped blooms of clear lavender-blue color. Easy to grow. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦

The fragrant, long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour full, rich, spreading fragrance over the garden every morning and evening.

NIGELLA—See Love-In-A-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PANSY (a) ♦

Garden favorite for centuries. Start seed early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Plant outdoors early for late blooming.

Pansy (Cont'd)

Coronation Gold—A large, lightly ruffled and scented variety of canary flushed orange. 1939 All-America. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

Giants Mixed—Collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies. Packet, 20c.

Swiss Giants—Outstanding and unusual. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. (See page 14 for illustration.) Packet, 50c.

All Colors, Mixed and in Various Individual Colors.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

PETUNIA (a)

These prolific annuals lend themselves to many uses. Massed in beds, they make a sea of color. For window boxes or borders, they are unequalled. Profuse bloom is continued all summer and the first frost still finds them holding their own. Start indoors for early blooms.

Balcony Petunia—Produce longer, more spreading plants than the bushy sorts. Good for window boxes, or where an overhanging effect is desired.

Balcony Red, Purple, White, Rose, Mixed.

Burgundy—Large purple or carmine flowers, with white throats and violet tube. Packet, 15c.

Dainty Lady—Lovely, large-fringed petunias. Delicate yellow blooms, tinged gold and deeper cream, an compact, neat plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

All Double Giant Fringed Mixed—Very large and extremely double—very showy in the garden. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Packet, 50c.

Flaming Velvet—Blood-red flowers of rich and brilliant hue. One of best of recent novelties. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Giants of California—Largest single flowering Petunia. Ruffled 5 to 7 inch open-throated flowers in beautiful light rose and pink shades. Strong, free producing plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

Giants of California Supreme Florist Strain—Blooms are unbelievably large, 5 to 7 inches, with shallow open throats surrounded by satiny petals very heavily ruffled. Flowers are in shades of pink, rose and salmon rase, all with light, richly veined throats. Comparatively early. (See front cover for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Glow—Dazzling new carmine red color with dwarf bushy growth. Flowers measuring more than 2 1/8 inches across are borne in great profusion on the dwarf plants. Under the sun, the glowing carmine red is particularly fascinating. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 50c.

Hollywood Star—Its five-pointed, star-shaped flowers of rose pink and creamy yellow throats are most unusual. Plants are bushy and erect—fast growing. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Ladybird—This new, compact, dwarf Petunia is of the deepest rose, with faint veins of a darker color towards the throat—and is a distinct addition to this type of Petunias. 1939 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

Martha Washington Dwarf—9 inch plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with lovely large, frilled flowers. Blush-pink edges with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Packet, 25c.

Rose Gem—Bright rose. Neat, compact 6-inch plants. (See page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 20c.

Rose of Heaven—Velvety violet.

Salmon Supreme—Dwarf bedding Petunia, distinctly new, with light salmon flowers, white throated. Plants are bushy, 12 inches high, and bloom profusely over a long season. 1938 All-America. Packet, 15c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all the desirable colors.

PHLOX (a) ♦

For a brilliant variety of colorings, plant Phlox. The sturdy plants thrive in almost any kind of soil, and flower freely during the entire summer.

Drummondii, Mixed—Large, individual blossoms and heads—a mixture of all the brilliant colors, and whites.

Drummondii—in individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, symmetrical plants for bedding, edging, or borders. 6 to 8 inches. All the gay and soft colors.

Salmon Glory—A warthy novelty. 1939 All-America Selection. This huge flowered variety has soft, rich salmon-pink florets, with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10 inches high, runs quite true, and is a prolific bloomer. For bedding, cutting, or boxes. (See page 3 for color illustration.) Packet, 25c.

Gigantea Art Shades—Very large flowers, in many lovely pastel shades, that are entirely new among Phlox. Packet, 15c.

POPPIES (a) (hp)

For a showy, brilliant effect, Poppies are unsurpassed. Very hardy, will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (a)—Large, double flowers in many beautiful pastel colors.

Emperor—Giant flowered Iceland Poppy, extremely large flowered, brilliant orange. Packet, 20c.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Graceful, with neat habits. Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant bloom of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting. Blooms first year.

Oriental Scarlet (hp) ♦—Few flowers make such a gorgeous show of riotous colors. The huge, red blossoms often are six inches across.

Single Mixed (a)—Splendid mixture of many colors and free blooming single flowers.

Shirley Mixed (a)—Artistically ruffled edges, large blooms. A delightful assortment of colors with scarcely any two flowers alike.

PORTULACA (a)

Moss Rose

These showy annuals thrive in a sunny location and in light soil. Unforgettable display of colors. Fine for mass plantings, edgings. Single and Double Mixed.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

PYRETHRUM (hp) ♦

A showy, hardy perennial that has its place in every well-planned garden. Plants bloom abundantly. A fine color range. Mixed.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (a)

Painted Tongue

Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright and gaudy colors. 2 1/2 to 3 foot plants, blooming from June until frost. Likes a sunny location. Mixed.

SALVIA (a)

An indispensable plant for bringing rich, brilliant color into the garden. Used for bedding, borders, or individual specimens.

Bonfire—Brilliant red flower spikes on round, symmetrical plants. Rather dwarf.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)

Mourning Bride

Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower for cutting—keeps almost a week.

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon—Strikingly different from any other Scabiosa. The completely double flowers are large and deep, resembling an old fashioned bee-hive in shape. Rich, deep lavender blue—a most unusual shade. Upright, tall plants, 42 to 48 inches high. Strong, wiry stems, ideal for cutting. Retains color indoors. 1939 All-America. (See front cover and page 6 for color illustrations.) Packet, 25c.

Rosette—Very large flowers of deep rase suffused with salmon. Long stiff stems. (See page 6 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Mixed.



Strawflowers (Everlasting)

ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except
where otherwise noted.



Garden Favorites of



GAILLARDIA, Monorch Mixed. Long, stiff stems. Excellent for cutting. Pocket, 10c.



COSMOS, Oronge Flore. An early strain of late flowering, tropical Klondyke. Pocket, 10c.



PANSY, Swiss Giants. Round flowers of enormous size. Bloom in early spring. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. Pocket, 50c.



CALENDULA, Oronge Shaggy. Deeply fringed and locinated blooms. Pkt., 10c.



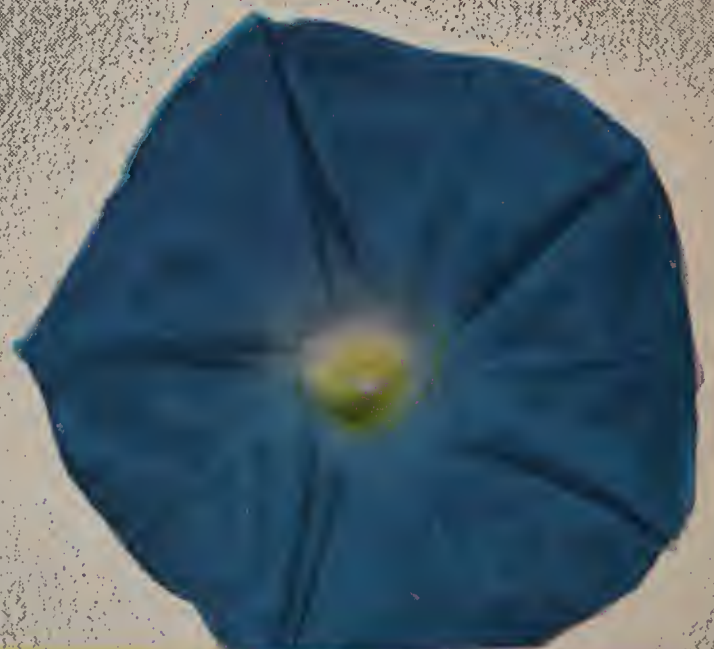
CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem. Dwarf variety of compact growth and double flowers. Pocket, 10c.



COSMOS, Double Crested. Blossoms sometimes 2½ inches across. Pocket, 15c.



CALENDULA, Campfire Improved. Huge 4-inch double flowers. Heavy stems. Fine for cutting. Pocket, 15c.



MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue. Luxuriant fast growth. Probably the best of all climbers. Pocket, 10c.

Today—and Tomorrow

SWEET PEAS

Late Flowering Spencer. A fine race of beautiful pastel colors. Packet, 10c

NEW GIANT SWEET PEAS

Flowers of unheard of size and beauty. In a wide variety of shades. Packet, 10c

SWEET PEAS

Early Flowering Spencer. Large flowers a month earlier than old Spencers. Packet, 10c

Flower Growers' Guide

For dry, hot locations:

Centaurea (Cornflower)
Coreopsis
Euphorbia (Snow-on-the-mountain)
Four-o'clock
Ipomoea (Morning Glory)
Kochia (Summer Cypress)
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca (Rose Moss)
Salvia (Scarlet Sage)
Sunflower
Zinnia

For a succession of bloom:

(Several repeated sowings)

Sweet Alyssum
Centaurea (Cornflower)
Coreopsis
Gypsophila
Mignonette
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Nigella (Love-in-a-mist)
Phlox Drummondii
Poppy
Purple Candytuft

For shady locations:

Sweet Alyssum
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
Clarkia
Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-me-not)
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)
Godetia
Lupinus Hartwegi
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Pansy
Phlox Drummondii

For poor soil:

Sweet Alyssum
Amaranthus
Calendula (Pot-marigold)
Celosia Plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb)
Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
Coreopsis

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)
Gaillardia
Godetia
Four-o'clock
Nasturtium
Petunia
Portulaca (Rose Moss)

For edging:

Short, compact flowers with a long blooming season.

Ageratum
Sweet Alyssum
Celosia (Fire Feather)
Centaurea (Dusty Miller)
Nasturtium
Pansy
Petunia
Portulaca
Garden Verbena

For the rock garden:

Ageratum
Alyssum
Arabis (Rock Cress)
Bellis (English Daisy)
California Poppy
Candytuft
Dahlia, Dwarf
Dianthus (Pinks)
Forget-me-not
Linum (Perennial Flax)
Nasturtium
Nigella
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox, Dwarf
Portulaca
Statice (Sea Lavender)
Sweet William
Verbena
Zinnia

For their foliage:

Amaranthus caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding)
Balloonvine
Euphorbia (Snow-on-the-mountain)
Kochia (Summer Cypress)
Ricinus (Castor-bean)

Everlastings for winter bouquets:

Celosia cristata (Cockscomb)
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum (Strawflower)
Lunaria (Honesty)

For their fragrance:

Sweet Alyssum
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
Centaurea (Sweet Sultan)
Dianthus (Chinese Pink)
Heliotrope
Iberis umbellata (Purple Candytuft)
Lathyrus odoratus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Phlox Drummondii
Stock
Sweet Scabiosa

For porch or windowboxes:

Ageratum
Sweet Alyssum
Centaurea (Dusty Miller)
Edging Lobelia
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca
Dwarf Marigold
Verbena
Vinca (Periwinkle)

Climbing Vines:

Balloon Vine
Canary Bird Vine
Gourds
Moon Flower
Morning Glory
Nasturtium, Tall
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Peas
Perennial Sweet Peas

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

10c

PER PACKET

Except where otherwise noted



Vinca (Periwinkle)

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean, Scarlet Runner.

SNAPDRAGON — See Antirrhinum.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (a)

Euphorbia

The foliage is beautifully edged with white. Excellent for cutting. Above 2 feet.

STOCKS (a)

Unlimited charm and diversity of color. One of the most abundantly blooming annuals. Good for bedding, or pot culture.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blossoms on fine sturdy stems in a brilliant range of diverse colors. May be potted, and taken indoors before frost.

Evening Scented—Pleasant fragrance, excellent range of colors.

Beauty Mixed.

STRAWFLOWER (a)

Helichrysum

Handsome when growing outdoors, and when dried make brilliant winter bouquets for the house. Amazing assortment of soft and vivid colors. Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (a)

Helianthus

Stately, well loved old favorites. Unsurpassed for backgrounds, or general coverage of unsightly places, because of their size and brilliancy. Toll or dwarf, single and double.

SWAN RIVER DAISY — See Brachycombe.

SWEET WILLIAM (hp) ♦

Free flowering with beautiful large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. Single and Double, mixed.

SWEET PEAS (a)

These lovely garden favorites need well-fertilized soil. Water frequently on warm days.

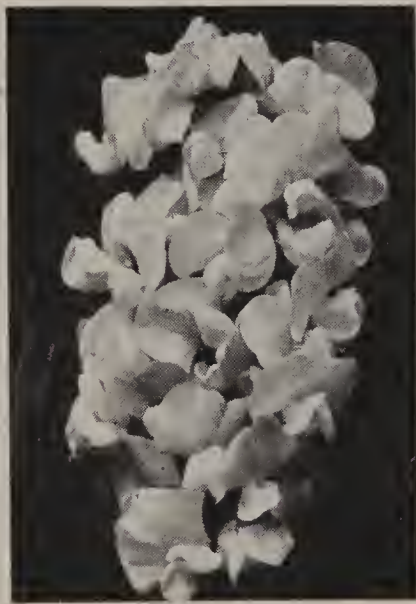
Early Flowering Spencers—Developed particularly for outdoor planting during winter months in the warmer climates, but also used in cooler areas where they

bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering but not so continuously. (Mixed, and in a variety of colors.)

Late Flowering Spencer—In various individual shades and mixtures.

Ruffled Giant Spencer — Strikingly beautiful, unusually delicate in coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. In various individual shades and mixture.

Perennial Sweet Peas. (Lothyrus Latifolius)—Sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, bearing large clusters of waxy, handsome



Perennial Sweet Pea

flowers — also pea-shaped. The vine is well adapted to scrambling over rocks, and rugged spots, but can be trained to a support.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA (a)

Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plants are very tall, but neat. Brightest possible flower for fall. (See Page 6 for color illustration.)

VERBENA (a)

Favored alike for cutting and for display. Free blooming, with very large and colorful heads. In a wide variety of individual shades and mixtures.

Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue flowers, with medium sized florets and trusses. 10 to 12-inch compact plants, fine for neat, dark beds. 1939 All-America Medol. Pocket, 25c.

Mommoth mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

VINCA (a)

Periwinkle

A very ornamental and highly satisfactory bedding plant. Long flowering, with brilliant green foliage. Mixed.

VIOLA (a)

Baby Pansy

A free-flowering annual which should have a place in every garden. Good for rockery. Resemble pansy, although smaller. Mixed.

WALLFLOWER (hhp)

A lovely early spring bloomer. The fragrance is very pleasing, and the blossoms develop startling colors. A fine selection of shades. Mixed.

ZINNIA (a)

Deservedly one of the best loved, and most satisfactory of all garden annuals. For cutting purposes, they are unsurpassed. Easy to grow, thriving under almost any conditions.

Dahlia Flowered (Mommoth) — The artistic pastel colors, and almost perfect dahlia-like form of these varieties make them greatly desired. 6-inch blooms. Mixed.

Crown of Gold—Petals are overlaid with deep golden yellow at the base, with individual colors at tip. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Fontosy Mixed—The new and delightful variety that has won nation-wide popularity—in a mixture of unusual colors. The flowers are great masses of shaggy roy-like, twisted petals. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Fantasy Stor Dust—Clear, golden yellow, Fantasy Type, whose charming shaggy-petaled blossoms lend informality and color to the garden. Good length on free-blooming plants. 1937 All-America. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Fantasy Wildfire—Rich, dazzling scarlet. Strong growing and very free blooming. Sow seed where plants are to bloom. (See front cover and page 11 for color illustrations.) Packet, 25c.

Fantasy White Light—One of the whitest of all Zinnias. Curled and crested petals, bushy plants. 2 1/2 to 3 feet. Packet, 25c.

Giants of California (Mammoth)—A magnificent strain of huge blossoms. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Mixed.

Lilliput Postel Mixture—A fine mixture of tiny Zinnias that can be used for edging and as cut flowers. Real sparklers. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Lilliput (Pompon) — Straight-stemmed midget with doisy-like flowers. Mixed.

Linearis—One of the most interesting and unusual newer dwarf Zinnias. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Brown centers. (See page 11 for color illustration.)

Midget Tom Thumb—The colors include all the best and most desirable Zinnia shades. The compact little bushes are only 6 to 10 inches high, and the tiny blooms are perfect doubles.



Zinnia Navajo

Navajo Mixed—This bi-colored, goillordio flowered Zinnia is today's favorite among the newer varieties. Medium-sized flowers in a wonderful range of colors are unsurpassed for cutting. 2 1/2 to 3 foot plants, free blooming. 1938 All-America Selection. Pocket, 15c.

Pumilo Picotee Delight (Solmon Rose)—Diversified markings and shape. Lovely color.

Red Riding Hood Dwarf—As delightful as the fairy tale, these little flowers make friends immediately.

Scabious Flowered—An interesting new Zinnia resembling a Scabiosa. Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by a fringe of petals. The colors have delightful variety, and there are many charming contrasts between the colors of the fringes and the central crowns. (See page 11 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Haageana (Mexican Hybrids)—A miniature Zinnia with flowers of yellow, orange, and mahogany—frequently variegated. Some blossoms are single and some double.

If there is some rare or unusual flower variety you can't find listed in this book . . . just ask us for it. We'll get it for you!

Selected **GLADIOLUS and DAHLIAS**

(At left) PICARDY, the most satisfactory all-around Gladiolus.

POMPON DAHLIAS. Charming, "button" dahlias — easy to grow—available in Mauve, Pink, Red, White, Bronze, Yellow.

GIANT DAHLIAS. Prize-winning strains, in a wide range of glorious colors.

See next page FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS



Betty Nuthall



Golden Dream



Dr. F. E. Bennett



Minuet



Charles Dickens



Yellow King Humbert

Cannas

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—Easily the best red canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

Lilies

Auratum—The gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. White, chocolate crimson spots, with a gold band on each petal.

Rubrum—A hardy, beautiful Lily. Flowers are white, flushed pink, and spotted carmine.

Regal—Trumpet shaped, white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Very hardy.

Henryi—Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more carry many huge flowers on each.

Phillipine—Flowers often as much as 6 or 7 inches long. Fragrant, elegant, and graceful. White, slightly marked with reddish-brown.

Tigrinum—Easiest to grow, and best known of all Lilies. Orange-red flowers, spotted purple.

Calla Lily—Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers, with creamy white spots. Distinctive, dark green foliage.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. One of the loveliest flowering bulbs. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

CHOICE OF ALL THE

Gladiolus

Aflame—Truly enormous flowers on tall spikes. Begonia-rose, edged with bright orange-flame.

Albatros—New giant pure white on tall spike of good standing.

Betty Nuthall—Salmon pink, with yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture on large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Very large, smoky old rose, lighter throat, 5-6 florets open at a time on tall, straight spike.

Charles Dickens—Strong growing bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time. Perfect placement.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, of dark scarlet without markings.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering, many open.

Golden Dream—Pure, clear, golden-yellow flowers of medium size on very tall stems, many open at one time.

Giant Nymph—Lovely, light salmon-pink suffused with creamy yellow in the throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.

La Paloma—Gorgeous, vivid orange with inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Maid of Orleans—A beautiful milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike with 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Mrs. Leon Douglas—Bright begonia-rose striped with soft orange-scarlet. Very large, showy and vigorous.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. Considered by many the best lavender.

Paul Pfitzer—Brilliant rich reddish purple flowers with a striking velvety sheen. Good grower.

Picardy—Immense spikes of rich apricot-pink blooms. Individual florets are extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Dahlias

PRIZE WINNING VARIETIES



Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jean Kerr—Fine white, long stemmed dahlia. Blooms early.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong stems.

Omar Khayam—Chinese red, shading to bright orange, with paler tips. Flowers often 10 inches.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that grow freely, require little care but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pink red, white, bronze, yellow.

CALADIUM

Fancy-Leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental foliage plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect.

NOTES ON GLADIOLUS CULTURE

Select sunny location, away from the roots of trees and shrubs. If your soil is heavy, plant four inches deep. If light, six inches. Place bulbs five or six inches apart.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zigzag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Rich soil, thorough cultivation and plenty of water are essential to success with gladioli. Do not let the bed dry out. When flower spikes appear, abundant watering is very beneficial. Soak ground once a week if necessary, 5 inches deep. Cultivate frequently. At all times keep the soil loose.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other

buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.

Bulbs should be dug as soon as the leaves begin to turn brown. Cut tops close and dry in sun. Cure corms well in a ventilated place.

Large corms should be stored in boxes not more than 4 inches deep, in a dry cellar. Store cormlets in paper bags, boxes, or loosely covered fruit jars filled with dry sand. If planted the next two succeeding years, these cormlets will grow to blooming size.

Bulbs in storage are subject to attack by thrips or bulb diseases. Consult us for the correct spray to keep your bulbs alive and healthy.

Selected VEGETABLE Seeds

ASPARAGUS

MARTHA WASHINGTON — Larger than original Washington. New, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and fine quality tight packed tips.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf, or Bush

BOUNTIFUL—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods. Yellow seeds. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, medium green pods, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days. Large packet, 10c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD — Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENDERGREEN — Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. Brown seeds blotched with light fawn. 54 days. Large packet, 10c.

FULL MEASURE—Round, fleshy, brittle pods 6 to 6½ in. long. Popular on account of its high yields and long picking season. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Dry Shelled Varieties

WHITE PEA or WHITE NAVY—The widely used commercial variety. The flat pods are tough and stringy. Seeds are small, round-oval and white. 90 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Varieties

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. The straight, thick, flat pods are creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days. Large packet, 10c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX — Probably the best of all the dwarf black-seeded Wax Beans. Early and productive, bearing beautiful, rich yellow, deep curved

round pods, 5½ to 6 in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy. Desirable for home garden and market. Large packet, 10c.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX or BRITTLE WAX—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. White, kidney-shaped seed with black eye. 58 days. Large packet, 10c.

SURE CROP WAX—Big, sturdy, productive plants, popular with home gardeners. Thick, flat, golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Green Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD — Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX — Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, with waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. Light chocolate brown seed. 68 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Dwarf or Bush

BABY POTATO — Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16 in. tall. Large packet, 15c.

BURPEE'S BUSH—Medium large plant. Pods contain three to four large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

FORDHOOK BUSH — Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH — Known as Baby Lima, or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy 65 days. Good for home garden; very productive. Large packet, 10c.



King of the Garden

Beans, Lima Pole

KING OF THE GARDEN—The pods are flat and smooth with four or five beans. The beans are white, large and flat. 88 days. Large packet, 10c.

BEETS

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN — Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days.

DETROIT DARK RED PERFECTED —The standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

EARLY WONDER—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular roots, with small tap root. Tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS — Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

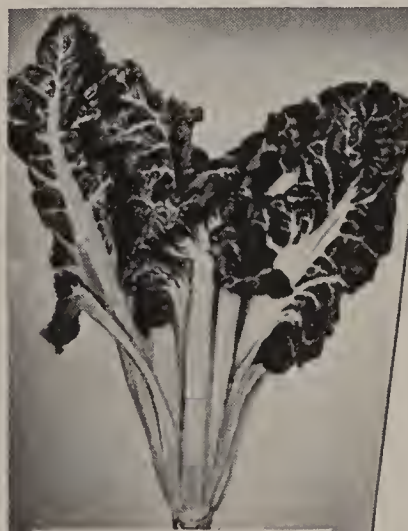
GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE—Heavy yielding, fine for feeding. Long oval roots, white skin with rose colored shoulder, white flesh. Good sugar content. 90 days.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

GOLDEN TANKARD — Oval-shaped, broad shoulder. Flesh is orange-yellow. Heavy cropper. A favorite. 100 days.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING —Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 inches long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each sprout ends in an edible head of green buds. 55 to 65 days. Large packet, 10c.



Swiss Chard
Lucullus

**VEGETABLE
SEEDS
10¢**

PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
at money-saving
prices. Ask for
latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
TO MARKET GARDENERS



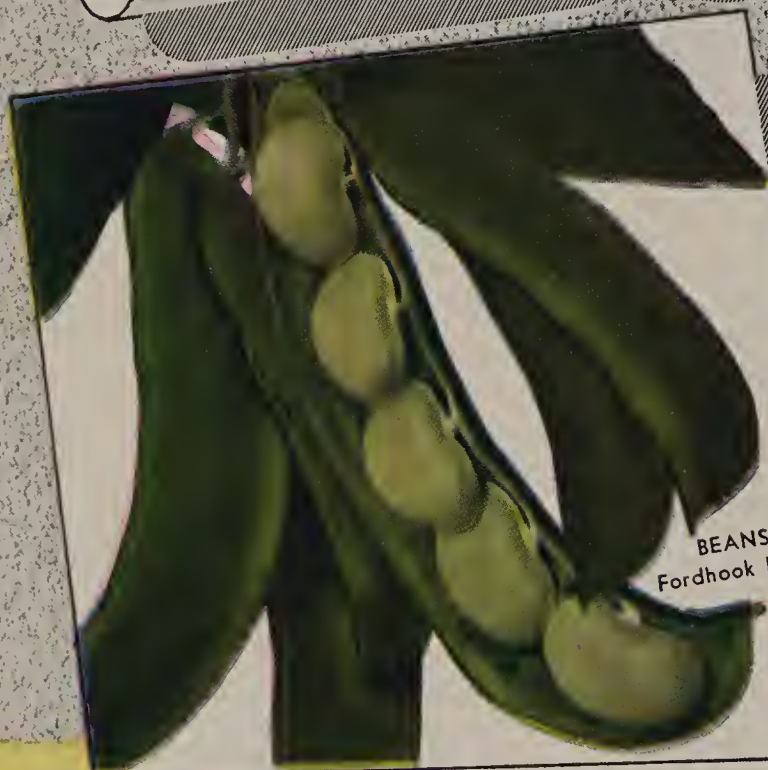
BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



BEANS, Tendergreen



ASPARAGUS
Mary Washington



BEANS
Fordhook Lima

BEET
Detroit Dark Red Perfected



Growing Data

BUSH BEANS—Plant only in warm, well-prepared soil, about 4" apart, 1½" to 2" deep. Under hand cultivation and in pair soil, rows may be 18" to 24" apart; in rich fields under horse or tractor cultivation, 30" to 36". Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently as pods approach maturity, to get full yield. Plant a succession every two weeks to ensure supplies throughout the season. Allow 1 lb. for every 100 ft. of row; 1 to 1½ bushels per acre.

POLE BEANS—Plant a little later than dwarf beans, when the ground is warmer. Poles 7 to 8 ft. above ground should be about 4 ft. apart. Three or four

poles may be pulled together at the top and tied, for rigidity. Round each pole set 6 beans 1½" deep, thinning to 4 per pole later. Pole beans repay this work by heavier yields and longer picking seasons than bush beans. Allow about 1 lb. per 100 poles; 30 to 35 lbs. per acre, depending on the size of the seed.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

LIMA BEANS—The culture of Lima beans is in general the same as that of green and wax podded beans, but they require a rich soil and must not be planted

until soil is thoroughly warmed.

BEETS—While beets will flourish in any reasonably good soil that is not acid, provided it is properly fertilized and cultivated, they do best in deep, sandy loam. The soil should be well worked first and if smooth roots are wanted, fresh manure must not be used. Sow about 12 seeds per foot ½" deep in drills 18" apart, raking the earth after planting. Plants should be thinned out to 3" or 4" apart; this may be done when they are 2" high or they may be left until they reach 6" when those lifted can be used for greens. To have supplies through the season, plant in succession every 10 days or so. Beets are at their best when about 2" in diameter and may be preserved for winter use by storing in cellars or pits, covering them with dry earth or sand, topped with straw.



VEGETABLE SEEDS
10¢
PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
at money-saving
prices. Ask for
latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
TO MARKET GARDENERS

Cabbage, Mammoth
Red Rock

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

HALF DWARF IMPROVED—Firm, thickset balls—1½ inches in diameter. Plants 20 to 24 inches apart. 70 days. Large pkt., 10c.

CABBAGE

Yellows Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7 inch, 4 pound heads. 75 to 80 days.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12 inch, 9 to 10 pound heads. 90 to 95 days.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER No. 8—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8 inch, 7 to 9 pound heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ inch, 3½ to 4 lb. heads. 68 to 70 days.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting. 62 days.

GOLDEN ACRE—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, with small round solid, 6 inch, 3 pound heads. 63 to 65 days.

Intermediate Varieties

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—Heads 8 in. high and 7 in. broad at base; weight about 4½ lbs. each. Very desirable for home or market. A sure cropper and heavy yielder. 103 days.

MIDSEASON MARKET—Large round head. Splendid variety to follow one of the Earlies.

Late or Winter Varieties

DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8 inches, 6 to 7 pounds. Tender and crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

—Extremely large flat heads, 6½ to 7 inches deep. High quality, 10 to 11 inch, 9 to 11 pound heads. 95 to 105 days.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—Flattened globe, medium large, interior leaves crumpled. Very satisfactory. 85 days.

Red Varieties

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round, purplish-red heads. Good keeper. 6 to 8 inch, 7 to 8 pound heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CHIHILI or IMPROVED PEKIN—Dependable, early heading. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4 inches thick, 18 to 20 inches long. 75 days.

CARROTS

CHANTENAY, RED CORED—A thick stump-rooted carrot, slightly tapering. Deep orange-red flesh. One of the best for market or canning. 72 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

LONG ORANGE—Heavy cropper. Roots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter. 88 days.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, and practically coreless. 70 days.

OXHEART—Broad, stocky, heart-shaped; 4½ to 5 in. long. Good table carrot when young; used for stock feed when mature. Especially adapted to clay soils. 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER—Excellent creamy white heads. Later than Early Snowball, but larger. 6 to 8 inches. 67 days. Large pkt., 10c.

SUPER SNOWBALL—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7 inches. Large packet, 10c.

CELERIAC

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE—(Turnip rooted celery.) Smooth, spherical roots, 2 to 3 inches thick. Fine flavor.

CELERY

GIANT PASCAL—Late variety for winter use. Large plant with dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—Compact plants with yellowish-green foliage. Broad solid stalks with nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

WONDERFUL or GOLDEN PLUME—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS

We offer hybrid sweet corns for the home vegetable garden in individual varieties and also in blends. The blends include a properly balanced mixture of various hybrid strains, selected for their respective maturities. Plant these blends and enjoy ample yields all through the sweet corn season—early and late.

8-row Blend—A mixture of several hybrids well suited to growing conditions in this territory, and delivering early, intermediate and late yields.

12-row Blend—Another excellent mixture, of large eared corn, and suitable to this vicinity—maturing early, intermediate and late.

IOANA HYBRID—12 to 14 row, yellow, somewhat similar to Bantam Evergreen, but more vigorous, resistant to lodging, stands heat and drought. Ears uniform and cylindrical, 8 in. long. Mid-season variety, wilt resistant. (See page 4 for illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID—A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears, 9 to 10 in. long. 16-18 rowed.

SWEET CORN

Open-Pollinated

GOLDEN COLONEL—Golden yellow, shoe-peg shaped kernels arranged irregularly without row formation on ears 7 to 18 in. long. Tender and sweet. Excellent for home garden and market. 90 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED—One of best garden favorites. Deliciously sweet when well tended. Large ears. 10 to 14 rows. 80 days. Large packet, 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—White. Large ears about 8 in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. Large packet, 10c.

BANTAM EVERGREEN—Also known as Golden Evergreen. A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. Large pkt., 10c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender and sweet. 93 days. Large pkt., 10c.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Very sweet, tender kernels, free from husky tips. An excellent table corn. 90 days. Large packet, 10c.

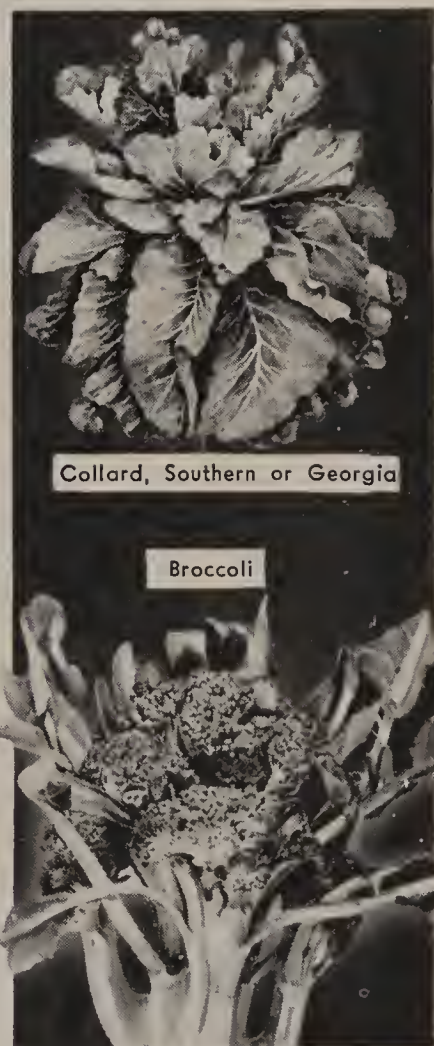
POP CORN

JAPANESE HULLESS HYBRID—A dwarf white sort of very high popping test, huskless and tender.

SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNAMITE—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. 12 to 16 rows. Ears 8 inches.

COLLARD

SOUTHERN or GEORGIA—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.



Collard, Southern or Georgia

Broccoli

CRESS

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days.

CUCUMBER

STRAIGHT EIGHT, w. s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½ pound fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EARLY FORTUNE—Desirable slicing variety extensively grown for shipping. Very dark green. 66 days.

NATIONAL PICKLING—Straight, symmetrical fruits, 6 in. long. Superb for small pickles, very uniform. 50 days.



CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead

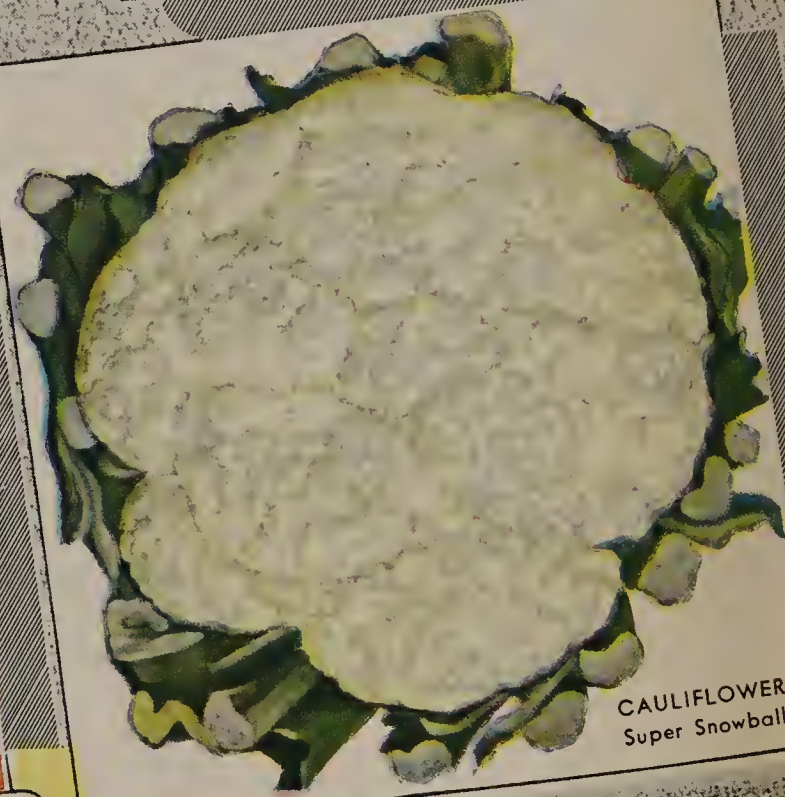


CARROT
Chantenay Red Cored



SWEET CORN
Golden Bantam Improved

POP CORN
South American



CAULIFLOWER
Super Snowball

Growing Data

SWISS CHARD—A beet that is grown for its leaves and chards, or stalks, but not its roots. When the outer leaves are picked the others continue to grow, assuring a supply of tasteful greens throughout the summer and fall. The ribs may be served creamed like asparagus, the leafy part like spinach. Thin to 10" apart in the row. Ready for first picking in 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL (or Stock Beet)—Cheap and nutritious winter feed for stock; the dairyman's friend. Plant 6 lbs. per acre in drills 5 or 6 seeds per foot, thinning later

to 9" apart, or broadcast 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. About 110 days to maturity. Store in pits.

BROCCOLI—A delicious table vegetable, increasing greatly in popularity. Cultivate as for cabbage.

CABBAGE—The earliest cabbages are started under glass and transplanted when 4" to 6" high, into rows 2 to 2½ ft. apart with 18" between plants. Later, larger sorts need a little more room. Each ounce of seed should produce about 3,000 plants and an acre of cabbage will contain 12,000 to 15,000 plants.

Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a

good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

CHINESE CABBAGE—Also known as Celery Cabbage, though it is not a true cabbage and grows more like a cos lettuce. It matures in 70 to 80 days and planting should be timed to avoid heading during hot weather, in which it bolts to seed. Thin to 12" to 16" in rows. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch.

CAULIFLOWER—The cauliflower is a member of the cabbage family and should be similarly cultivated. To blanch the head, the outer leaves should be loosely gathered round it and tied.

MUSKMELON
Hearts of Gold



LETTUCE, New York



CUCUMBER
Straight Eight

WATERMELON
Dixie Queen



CARROTS—A light deep soil is best, preferable fertilized the previous season, otherwise enriched with old manure; new manure and lack of cultivation lead to split and crooked roots. Sow a succession of plantings in rows 14" or more apart, thinning out later to 2" to 3" between plants. Allow one ounce of seed for 200 ft. of row; 3 lbs. for an acre. Cultivate throughout season to assure straight, smooth roots. For winter storage, sow about mid-June to make full size roots before cold weather.

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

CELERY—Celery is usually begun in cold frames, as the seedlings do not thrive in temperatures below 45°. A well pulverized and fertilized seed bed is essential, kept moist, but not wet. Sow in rows 4" apart, allowing one level teaspoonful of seed to 6 ft. of row and dust over with finely sifted soil mixed with a little zinc oxide to prevent damping off. When seedlings are well started thin out to 3" apart and when 6" high transplant to a rich field, setting in double rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart with 8" between double rows and 4" to 5" between plants. Blanching is then usually done by boards or heavy paper strips placed on either side of the rows. Where soil is used for blanching, the crop is set in single rows somewhat wider apart.

SWEET CORN—Corn should be planted only in warm, well worked soil, either in rows or hills. Rows should be 2½ to 3½ ft. apart depending on the size of the variety, planted 4 or 5 seeds per foot, and thinned out later to 9" to 12" apart. Hills should be about 3 ft. apart, sown with 5 or 6 seeds, to be thinned out to 3 or 4 plants per hill.

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm when grasped, it is generally ready.

Cucumber (Cont'd.)

BOSTON PICKLING—Medium dark green; 6 to 7 in. long; only slightly tapered. 60 days.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—Medium dark green, slightly tapering to blunt ends; 6 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Very popular for home gardens. 60 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Standard late variety. 3 to 3½ pound deep green fruits. 12 to 13 inches. 70 days.

GHERKINS—For very small pickles. Distinct from cucumbers. 3 to 4 ounces, pale green, covered with prickly spines. 60 days.

EGGPLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE—Each plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of dark purple; flesh firm and meaty. Very popular. 80 days.

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—A fine winter salad material. Leaves toothed and twisted. Plants 16 inches in diameter. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

LARGE GREEN CURLED (Pink Ribbed)—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily, making attractive salad material. 95 days.

FENNEL

FLORENCE FENNEL or SWEET ANISE—The plants are 30 to 36 inches tall. Broad overlapping stalks form a bulb-like enlargement at base of stem. Very sweet, and frequently used as celery.

KALE

DWARF GREEN CURLED—A hardy sort, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Hardy, curled, deeply cut light green leaves. Tender after frost.

KOHLRABI

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—8 to 10 inch leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches, globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

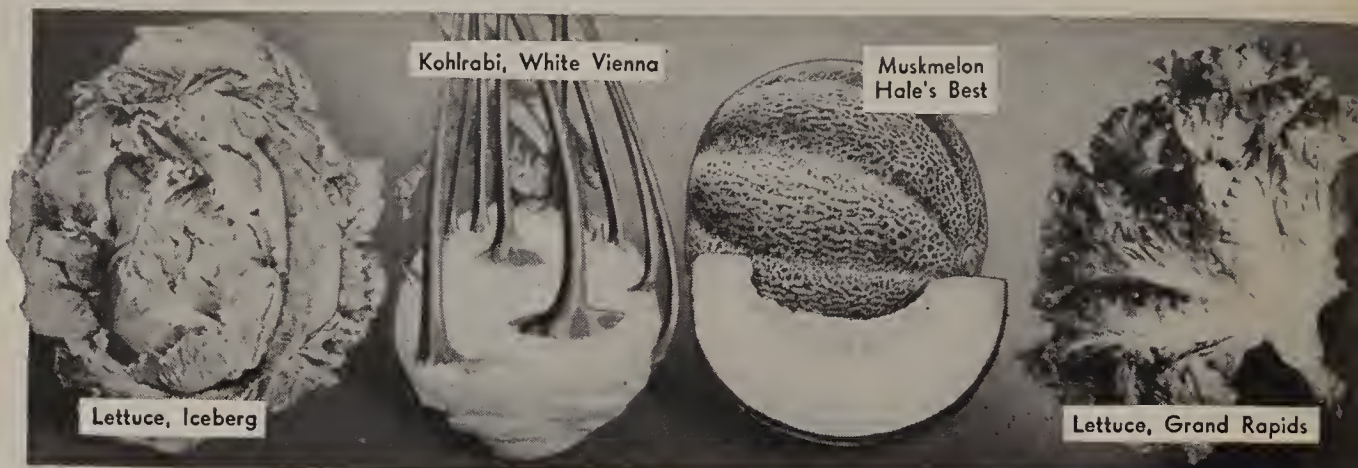
BIG BOSTON w. s.—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

CRISP AS ICE—Firm, well-blanching head, delicate buttery flavor even under somewhat adverse weather conditions.

NEW YORK—Large heads, well blanching, sweet and tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved Varieties

GRAND RAPIDS b. s.—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad, heavily fringed leaves. For forcing, or early planting outside. 43 days.



PRIZE HEAD w. s.—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED w. s.—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large, frilled, crumpled, and light green that form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

BLACK SPEEDED SIMPSON—Light green, frilled and crumpled.

CHICKEN—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

Cos or Romaine

WHITE PARIS or TRIANON w. s.—Medium large self-folding, dark green leaves, forming loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanching interior. 66 days.

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

ROCKY FORD—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted, 7 pound, oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

HALE'S BEST No. 36—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOO-DOO—Nearly round 2 pound fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet. 94 days.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—Round, 4-pound fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

OSAGE—Thick, sweet, salmon flesh of finest quality. Dark green fruits, medium size, nearly round. 92 days.

MUSTARD

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONGSTANDING—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

Watermelon

HARRIS' or COLE'S EARLY—Very productive. Medium size, short and oval. Alternate dark and light green stripes. Tender rind, black seed, pink-red flesh. 20 pound. 75 days.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

STONE MOUNTAIN—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

TOM WATSON—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform, cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined.

DIXIE QUEEN—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

DWARF GREEN—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green, fluted, 5 to 7 inch pointed pods. 50 days.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Medium early, productive. Meaty, slender, tapered 7 to 8 inch ribbed pods. 56 days.

WHITE VELVET—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7 inches long. Meaty, tender. 6 days.

ONIONS

Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER—Large, globe shaped bulbs, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid, rich yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, slightly yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days.

An advertisement for vegetable seeds. It features a black and white photograph of a lettuce head on the left. To the right is a tilted rectangular box containing text. The text reads: 'VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢ PER LARGE PKT. unless otherwise noted OR IN BULK at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS'. Below the lettuce photo is a small label that says 'Lettuce, Early Prize Head'.

SWEET SPANISH—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

EBENEZER — Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets.

Red Varieties

RED WETHERSFIELD — Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE — Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish red, and the strong flavored flesh is white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112 to 114 days.

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs fine, thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

WHITE BUNCHING—Grown exclusively for green onions. Does not form bulbs. Long white stems.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut, resembling moss. Fine for garnish.

PEAS

Early and Second Early

TETON—Large, straight, blunt-ended pods. Very early, large wrinkled seed, fully wilt-resistant. (See page 4 for illustration.) Large packet, 10c.

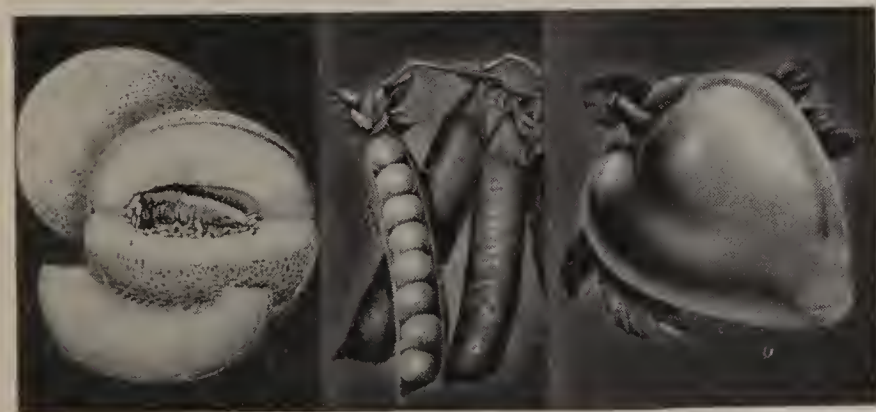
ALASKA — Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3 inch pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32 inches. 60 days. Large pkt., 10c.

AMERICAN WONDER or NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The old favorite. Dark green, fairly coarse vine. Single and double pods, light-green, straight and blunt, medium sized peas, wrinkled, largely square. 12 to 14 inch vines, 2 3/4 inch pods. 61 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18 inches. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LAXTONIAN — Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2 1/2 inch pods. Large packet, 10c.

LITTLE MARVEL — Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green,



Muskmelon,
Hearts of Gold

Peas,
Laxton's Progress

Pepper,
Pimento

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for lowest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality Plant as soon as soil can be worked. (Prices on application.)

EBENEZER or JAPANESE.

WHITE.

RED.

YELLOW.

PARSLEY

HAMBURG ROOTED — Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12 inches long. Used for flavoring.

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing

VEGETABLE SEEDS
10¢
PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted

OR
IN BULK
at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY — Prolific, resists wilt. Vines about 2 feet, but otherwise resembles Telephone. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.

STRATAGEM, Improved — Wilt resistant. Stocky, deep green, branching vine, 26 inches. Single and paired pods, 4 1/2 inches, almost round, straight, pointed, dark-green with 8 to 10 fine succulent peas. Large, wrinkled, green seed. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.

Edible Podded or Sugar Varieties

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR — Wilt resistant. Coarse, light-green vine, 54 inches. Single 4 1/2 inch pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 1/2 to 3 inches thick at shoulder, 12 to 14 inches long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEPPERS

FORDHOOK—Very large, early, prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. Bears fruits in clusters of 5 to 7, with shiny skins and thick meat. (See page 4 for illustration.) Pkt., 15c.

PIMENTO — Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT—Early; like Bull Nose but larger and longer. 63 days.

CALIFORNIA WONDER — Outstanding, medium late. Uniform, deep-green fruit, changing to crimson. Smooth. 75 days.

RUBY KING — Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

WORLD BEATER — One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

BULL NOSE or LARGE BELL—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2 3/4 inches. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

RED CHILI—Low, spreading, 18 inch plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

CONNECTICUT FIELD — Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25 pounds and up to 15 inches. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

STRIPED CUSHAW — For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11 pounds, white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

WINTER LUXURY or PIE—Early, resembling Small Sugar but larger. Flat ended, 9 to 10 inches, 7 to 8 pounds. Thin, netted, orange-yellow skin. 100 days.

RADISH

CRIMSON GIANT—Large round, 1 to 1 1/2 inches. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP — Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED — Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

FRENCH BREAKFAST — Roots thicker toward bottom, 1 1/2 inches long by 1/2 to 3/4 inches. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

ONION, Ebenezer



PEPPER
California
Wonder



PUMPKIN, Small Sugar
or New England Pie



Laxton's Progress

PEAS

Little Marvel



Growing Data

CANTALOUPE AND MUSK-MELON—Plant 6 or 8 seeds in hills about 6 ft. by 6 ft., or drill in rows, 4 to 5 ft. apart when the soil is warmed. Thin out to 2 or 3 plants per hill when grown to 4". Allow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CUCUMBERS—Usually planted in hills 4 to 5 ft. apart; 6 or 8 seeds per hill, thinned out to 3 or 4 plants when grown to 6" or 8". The hill method of planting allows early cultivation in both directions, but many growers prefer drills spaced 4 to 5 ft. apart, with the plants 18" to 36" apart. One ounce will sow 100 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. an acre. Fruits should be removed when they reach the picking stage; if left

to ripen on the vines the yield will be decreased.

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.

EGG PLANT—Requires loose, fertile soil and will not thrive in clay. Sow in hotbed or flats and transplant with the least possible disturbance of the roots, when 3" high, setting the plants 2½ to 3 ft. apart in rows 3 to 4 ft. apart. Allow one ounce for 1,500 plants.

LEEK—Used in soups, stews and salads or creamed. Sow early in rows 16" apart, thinning the plants later to 4" to 6" apart. When cultivating, draw the soil up around the plants to blanch them.

LETTUCE—Lettuce does not stand hot weather well, but is not harmed by mild

frosts; the earliest sarts can therefore be transplanted in the first weeks of spring and the later sarts sown ¼" deep in the open then. Rich and well-prepared soil is advisable, as the plants must be grown quickly. Moisture and thorough cultivation are also required. Allow ½ oz. per 100 ft. of row; 3 lbs. per acre.

MUSTARD—Sow in rows 18" apart, allowing one ounce of seed to 200 ft. of row. Leaves are usually large enough for marketing in 30 days.

ONIONS—The onion is a heavy feeder and, for well-shaped, fully developed bulbs, demands a rich and finely worked soil. It is a hardy plant and seed may be sown early in rows 15" apart. Thin out the seedlings to 3" to 4" and cultivate frequently to keep down weeds.

Radish (Cont'd.)

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Smooth, 5 to 6 inch roots, dark scarlet. Small tops. 27 days.

WHITE ICICLE—Tapering roots 5 to 5½ inches, very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

WHITE CHINA WINTER—Roots large, 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Cylindrical with heavy shoulder. Flesh white, crisp, rather mild. 60 days.

SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

IMPROVED OR GIANT NOBEL—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green, tender leaves. 45 days.

KING OF DENMARK—Exceptionally long standing, large plants. Broad, dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting. 46 days.

NEW ZEALAND—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. 70 days.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHT-NECK—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. (See page 4 for illustration.) Packet, 10c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3 inches long, 7½ to 8½ inches wide. 53 days.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5 lbs., 20 to 24 inches long. 4 to 5 inches diameter. 56 days.

ZUCCHINI—Straight, cylindrical fruit, 3 to 4 pounds, 4 to 5 inches through, 10 to 14 inches long. Mottled and striped green-cream-grey. Very firm, delicate flavored flesh. Bush type. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

BUTTERCUP—Unique and attractive shaped. Green skin with stripes and spots of gray. Thick orange flesh, dry and sweet. Good keeper. 100 days.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—Large fruit, rough dark green skin. Bright orange flesh, fine grained, rich and dry. 120 days.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS MARROW—Fruit is reddish-orange with green tip, 7 pounds, 8 inch diameter, 10 to 12 long. Flesh golden-orange, thick, sweet and dry. 100 days.

ACORN—Ribbed, acorn shaped fruit, smooth, thin shelled, dark green. Light yellow flesh bakes well. 58 days.

TOMATOES

STOKESDALE—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier. (See page 4 for illustration.) Packet, 10c.

BREAK O' DAY—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage. Early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

BEEFSTEAK—Rich scarlet-red extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

NEW STONE—Large, flat, deep, smooth, scarlet fruits, of fine quality. 86 days.

EARLIANA—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

BONNY BEST—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

GREATER BALTIMORE—Mid-season variety. The vines are large, vigorous, and open. Fruits medium-large, flat, fairly solid and firm. Deep scarlet. 82 days.

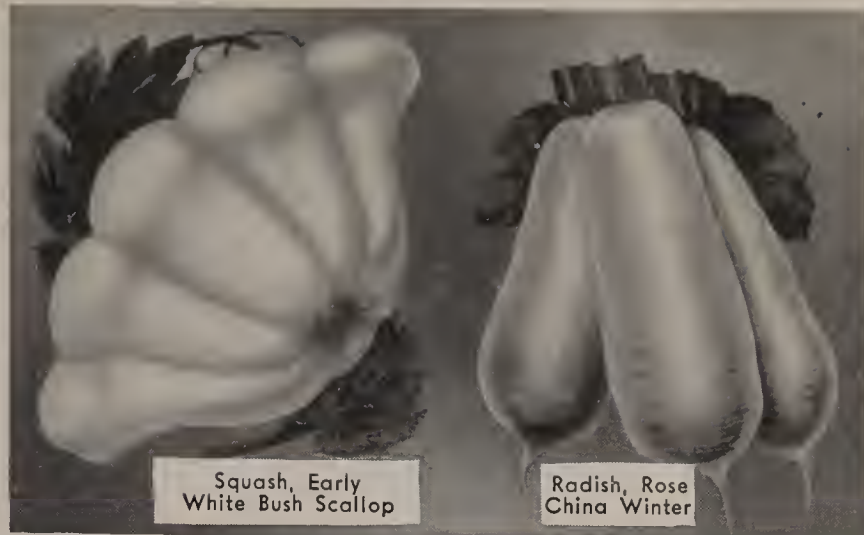
MARGLOBE—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

PRITCHARD—A cross between Marglobe, and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

RUTGERS—Second early variety. Large, thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The leading, maincrop large yellow variety. Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

PONDEROSA—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink,



Squash, Early White Bush Scallop

Radish, Rose China Winter

with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Small Fruited

STRAWBERRY or GROUND CHERRY—Sometimes called Golden Husk. Not a true tomato. The small, round, yellow fruits have a delicate flavor and are used as preserves. Vine flat and spreading. 86 days.

YELLOW PLUM—Oval plum-shaped fruit for preserving. 73 days.

RED CHERRY—Fruits small, round; rich deep red. For preserves, pickling and decorative purposes.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed Varieties

POMERANIAN or LARGE WHITE GLOBE—Principally for stock feed. Large tops, globe shaped roots, slightly flattened, and smooth. 4 to 6 inches across. Weigh 4 to 8 pounds. 75 days.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early. Flat purple-topped roots of mild flavor. 42 days.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Medium early good cropper. Flat, shaded purple on top. Tender, fine grained flesh. 46 days.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties
GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY—Small, erect tops. Round roots, 3 to 4 inches, smooth and deep yellow, slightly bitter. 60 to 65 days.

Foliage Turnip

SHOGIN or JAPANESE FOLIAGE—18 to 20 inch bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots white, mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hard and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet. 88 days.
SWEET PERFECTION WHITE—White-fleshed variety, desirable for table use. Yields better than yellow varieties.

New!

SIX NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN VEGETABLES

Varieties that are good news to every gardener! The very latest prize winners!

See page 4



Brussels Sprouts

VEGETABLE SEEDS

10¢

PER LARGE PKT.
unless otherwise noted

OR

IN BULK

at money-saving prices. Ask for latest quotations.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GARDENERS



RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe

RADISH
French Breakfast



RADISH, Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped



TOMATO
Break O'Day

TOMATO
Stone



Growing Data

PARSLEY—The seed should be soaked and planted early in rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin to 8" to 12" apart. One ounce will sow 200 ft. of row. To have parsley for winter use, dry the leaves until they are crisp; then rub them down into powder, and keep bottled.

PARSNIPS—Parsnips require the whole season to mature and should therefore be sown early, in rows 18" to 24" apart. The soil must be well worked. A few radishes are frequently sown at the same time. Thin out 3" to 4" apart. Frost improves the roots. Allow one ounce to 200 ft. of row.

PEAS—Peas are cool weather plants and should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked. The early, small, smooth-

seeded varieties should be planted first; the large, wrinkled-seeded sorts, which are sweeter and of better quality, are not so hardy and should be sown when the ground is a little warmer. While peas make a better showing on poor soil than most garden crops, it pays to prepare a good seed bed, properly enriched. Allow 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 ft. of double row; 2 bushels per acre. Plant 2" to 3" deep in 8" double rows, 2 ft. apart for the dwarf sorts, 3 ft. for the tall. Cultivate regularly and provide the tall sorts with brushwood or other support. Commercial growers have found it highly profitable to run a strip of fertilizer alongside the rows about 3" away from the growing plants.

The garden pea is rich in nutritious values, containing vitamins A, B and C.

For increased yield, **INOCULATE!** Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

The cost of inoculating garden peas is only a matter of pennies. Peas should never be planted without it.

PEPPERS—Peppers are usually started in a protected seed bed. Transplant when 4" high to rows 2½ ft. apart with 2 to 2½ ft. between plants. Cultivate regularly to keep down weeds, drowing the soil up around the stems, and hoe in a light dressing of fertilizer when the plants are 7" to 8" high. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Vegetable Grower's Guide

	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Distance between rows (inches)	Distance apart in row (inches)	Depth of planting (inches)	Approximate Yield per 20 ft. of row	SPECIAL NOTES
Asparagus . . .	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	8 qts.	Mulch to prevent heaving of roots in winter. Early planting can be followed by Fall vegetables. Cultivate as for Bush Beans above. Plant 6 seeds per pole and later thin to three.
Beans, Bush . . .	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	4 to 6 qts.	
Beans, Lima . . .	1/2 lb.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1 1/2 to 2	10 qts.	
Beans, Pole . . .	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	5 doz. roots	Use turnip varieties for late planting. Hoe deeply and often—keep clean of weeds. Sow short rows often. Never allow growth to become checked.
Beets	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	10 heads	
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	5 doz. roots	
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	8 to 10 heads	Needs plenty of water. Stands hot weather better than cabbage or kale. Sow at same time as first sweet corn. Deep soil, frequent cultivation makes best crop.
Cauliflower . . .	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	2 doz. stalks	
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	40 ears	
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	20 to 30 pickles	When picking, cut stems; do not pull vines. Needs lots of heat and frequent hoeing. To bleach, tie plants into cone shape. Sow during July for Fall use.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	30 to 40 fruits	
Corn, Sweet . . .	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	30 to 40 plants	
Cucumbers	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	20 plants	Quite hardy. Should be thinned out to stand a foot apart. Plant in hills, 10 to 12 seed, thin to 4 plants. Can be grown in window boxes in Spring.
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	20 heads	
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	30 fruits	
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	10-20 lbs. per row	Onions grown from seed keep best. Till top soil frequently and keep free of weeds. Better flavored if subjected to early frosts. Seed germinate very slowly.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	120 scullions	
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	3/4	10-20 qts. of pods	
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	10 doz. peppers	Do best in cool weather, so plant early. Need lots of heat and frequent cultivation. When storing, prevent bruising. For Fall use, long, white varieties.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	5 to 10 fruits	
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	10 to 15 doz.	
Onion (for sets)	1/2 oz.	12 to 14	Not thinned	1/2	50 to 60 plants	Plant short rows often. For extra crop, sow in paper pots indoors. For best results, train to stakes or trellis.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	2 doz. fruits	
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	15-20 lbs. per plant	
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	60 to 80 roots	Crowding or weeds make poorly flavored roots. Need fertilizer high in nitrogen and potash.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2		
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 110	60 to 84	3/4		
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2		
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4		
Squash, Bush . . .	1 oz.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1		
Tomato		40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2		
Turnip	1/2 oz.	12 to 20	2 to 4	1/2		
Watermelon . . .	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4		

RADISHES—For well-shaped radishes the ground should be thoroughly pulverized and enriched with fertilizer. Fresh manure must not be used. First sowings are made very early, as the radish is hardy, and successive sowings up to hot weather. To avoid pithiness the crop should be grown quickly and pulled promptly when mature. Rows are 12" to 15" apart and sown 1/2" deep, allowing one ounce to 100 ft. of row or 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of

mild, tender radishes for relish and solads all through the season.

SPINACH—Sow in rows 12" to 24" apart, depending on the method of cultivation, thinning later to 6". Fall sown seed will give an early spring crop and all should be cut before hot weather. Sow again in August or September for a fall crop. Allow 2 ounces to 100 ft. of row; 15 to 25 lbs. to an acre.

TURNIPS—For summer greens or roots sow early in drills 12" to 15" apart for hand cultivation; 24" apart for horse cultivation, and press the soil down firmly. Thin out when the plants have grown to about 1" high. Sow again in the summer for fall and winter use. Allow one ounce for 100 ft. of row, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

TOMATOES—Sow in hotbeds or indoor flats, using fresh soil. Keep the young plants free of insects and about 6 weeks later when danger of frost is past, transplant to reasonably rich soil, setting the plants 3 to 4 ft. apart. Various methods of staking and training the vines are in use and the grower should study these and adopt the one best suited to his acreage. One ounce will make 1,500 to 2,000 plants and 5,000 to 6,000 plants are needed to set an acre.

WATERMELONS—Allow one ounce for 40 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Do not plant seed of unknown origin; you can get better, surer results from seed that has been grown for seed purposes by expert growers.

FIELD SEED

ALFALFA — Selection of Alfalfa seed is most important. The highest priced seed is often the cheapest. Remember that the loss on a poor stand is much greater than the difference in cost of the seed.

We carry a full range of alfalfa varieties suited to the needs of this territory.

Inoculation is necessary. Inoculation means putting or planting in the soil, nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria without which the Alfalfa cannot flourish. Even though the soil has had previously inoculated crops, the introduction of vigorous, additional bacteria is vitally necessary for maximum results.

CLOVER, WHITE or DUTCH — A low, close growing clover; very desirable for beautifying lawns. Will stand close cutting. Usually better to sow with other grasses.

CLOVER, MEDIUM RED — The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

CLOVER, SWEET, WHITE BLOSSOM — Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

CLOVER, ALSIKE OR SWEDISH — Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

FESCUE, CHEWINGS — Of particular value for sandy soils; does well in shade.

FESCUE, SHEEPS — Grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils and maintain pastures; quite valuable mixed with other grasses for permanent early spring pasture.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy, and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. Roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so is often sown in mixture with other grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS — Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

POA TRIVIALIS — One of the finest grasses for shady places. Does best on medium soils.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL — Very nutritious; valuable for meadows or permanent pasture. Rapid growth. Drought resisting.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC — Fast-growing one-year grass. Makes a full crop, yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

RED TOP — Valuable for moist rich soils. A good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover and is more permanent than either. Should be fed close.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX — Unequalled as a pasture for sheep, and as fattening foods for all livestock.

SUDAN GRASS — The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is thoroughly warmed.

TIMOTHY — Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

SOY BEANS — One of the most valuable crops. As a hay crop, Soy Beans are higher in protein content than Clover and equal to Alfalfa. Excellent for silage grown with corn. Do not plant too early.

BENT GRASS, ASTORIA — A comparatively new and distinct kind of grass that spreads from underground stalks. In rich soil produces an unusually deep, rich green turf.

FIELD CORN

HYBRID and OPEN-POLLINATED — A good range of varieties and strains, selected and recommended by leading authorities and experimental stations as being the ones to plant for this territory.

SEED POTATOES

Our seed potatoes are strictly certified stock, especially selected on their record of success in this district.

LAWN

BEST LAWN MIXTURE — Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

SHADE MIXTURE — Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. Excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . blended into a mixture that will give surprising results.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Roots are deep, and plants very hardy.

WHITE CLOVER — Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Very hardy.

CHEWINGS FESCUE — Widely used for putting greens, fairways and tees. Very hardy, produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW GRASS (Poa trivialis) — Fine for shady or moist places. Leaves flat and light green, very dwarf growing. Does best on medium soils.

RED TOP — Stands wet weather and overflowing for even two to three weeks. Holds well during summer if cut often.

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT — Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils. Unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens.

RYE GRASS — A rapid grower, valuable in lawn mixtures demanding quick effect. Not long lasting. Does well on moist soils.

May we suggest —

Mow frequently. Grass allowed to go to seed does not spread and causes a spotty lawn. Early in the season, cut quite short. Fertilize well and try to get a complete ground cover. Then, when hot weather comes, cut as long as possible, about 3 inches high. This will shade grass roots, and prevent weeds and crab grass from seeding.

Do not remove short grass clippings, but let them lie to decompose. Rotted grass clippings are the easiest way to return vegetable matter to the soil. Long grass, however, must be removed, as must leaves, and no compost should be added in hot weather, when grass is easily smothered.



GRASS SEEDS

FOR EVERY SITUATION
AND GROWING CONDITION



Does your lawn need a doctor?

*It's our business to know
all about LAWNS — their
troubles, their ailments,
and how to cure them.*

*Especially the lawns of
this territory! Long ex-
perience has taught us
how to diagnose all the
types of lawn trouble —
and how to prescribe the
remedy.*

So —

*Just bring your lawn trou-
bles to us. Our experience
is at your service.*

Plain Facts about Lawn Care

The way to success in lawn-building is often found in the answer to these four simple questions: **FIRST**—is the soil too heavy or too light? **SECOND**—does it have enough of the right kind of soil food and humus? **THIRD**—does it get and keep enough water? **FOURTH**—does it get enough seed, of the right kind?

It's not difficult to find the answer to these questions — or to remedy the troubles they reveal. A heavy soil, one which is predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus, which should be well spaded in. A light soil can be improved by adding a top dressing of a heavier soil, or by the addition of humus in the form of peat moss or grass cuttings. Food deficiencies are best taken care of by an application of one of the commercial plant foods.

An early start pays

Start working the soil as early in the spring as possible. Grass seed will not be damaged by any weather condition except standing water, and the earlier it gets started the more sturdy the seedlings will become before the weeds germinate. Plant food should be applied before seeding, and at the rate of about ten pounds to one thousand square feet of area.

The seed may be sown by hand, or with a spreader. Distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other to decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces. Do not skimp on seed, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn making opera-

tion. A heavy seeding insures a dense turf during the early life of the lawn and acts to check the introduction and development of weeds. Apply about one pound of seed to each two hundred square feet of lawn. When seed has been applied, brush into the soil by dragging some light, flexible object, such as a sack, over the soil. After the seed is brushed in, and not before, roll it to bring the soil particles in close contact with the seed.

Thirsty lawns can't thrive

The life and beauty of a lawn depend upon how much water it gets and retains. As almost every lawn is different, the amount of water needed and the measures taken to retain moisture will differ. For instance, a lawn that tops a rise in ground and is unshaded, will need considerably more attention than one in a hollow, or surrounded by trees.

For the lawn which dissipates its moisture, there is no better remedy than an application or applications of peat moss. Peat moss is noted for its ability to retain moisture and keep the soil particles loose and friable. It can be used in two ways; either spaded into the soil to loosen and lighten it, or spread on the surface as a soft

*Selected
for your home section
BY SEEDSMEN WHO KNOW
THE EXACT NEEDS OF
THIS TERRITORY*

moisture-retentive. Apply peat moss to a depth of at least half an inch on the surface, depending upon conditions. A full inch may be spread in some cases, and where a very heavy clay soil must be loosened, even more is desirable.

Get the moisture down deep!

Eliminate the word "sprinkle" from your vocabulary so far as lawns are concerned. Say "water the lawn", and mean it, for moisture must penetrate deep into the soil if it is to be of benefit. A sprinkling which moistens only the top soil encourages shallow roots, which will be exposed to dry and cracking soil with the first hot weather. Peat moss and thorough watering will prevent this.

Defeat weeds with SEED!

The best way to eliminate weeds is to concentrate on growing the best possible grass. If the lawn is well fed, and watered throughout the season, the turf will be too dense to encourage weeds, and will smother them should they get started.

GARDEN TOOLS



Our garden tool display includes all the old reliables—and many interesting, modern new devices.

We carry garden tools of the finest quality — and the economy grades too. This store is garden supply headquarters. For months we have been carefully gathering tools and materials for every phase of gardening. The list that follows is only a partial one.

Whatever you need for the garden, let us know. You may be sure we can supply it.



FOR AMERICA'S FINEST GARDEN CUTTERS remember the name "WISS." They do the job faster and with less effort. Models and sizes for every purpose. J. WISS & SONS CO., Newark, N. J. — 92 years of American Craftsmanship.

WISS GRASS CLIPPERS WITH NEW "GRIP-GUARD" — This model has vertical-action handles and horizontal-action blades — works equally well with either hand — prevents cramping, too.

WISS SHOCK-PROOF HEDGE SHEARS — Beautifully balanced — and a clever built-in Shock Absorber that takes the jolt and saves your arms. High-carbon crucible steel blades.

WISS HY-POWER PRUNER — More power to you — when you use these pruners. You get terrific leverage and a draw-cut action that shears off sizable branches with ease. Finest cutlery steel.

WISS GARDEN CUTTERS

CULTIVATORS

Adjustable Hand Cultivators — The spread and number of teeth are adjustable. 5-tooth and 3-tooth sizes.

Garden Cultivators — 5-prong, full length handle. 3-prong, medium long handle.

Midget Cultivator Weeder — Short handle. 3 small prongs.

FORKS

Spading Forks, Long Handle — Preferred by some gardeners, soves stopping.

Spading Forks — Heavy best grade steel tines, wood D-handle. Also second quality forks, smaller and lighter.

Monure Forks — Six tines, iron D-handle; Also four tines.

GRASS HOOKS OR SICKLES

We have a selection of the finest imported and American made grass hooks. Several styles. High-quality extra blades.

GARDEN HOES

Solid Steel Garden Socket Hoe — 6 or 7 inch blades.

Solid Steel Garden Shank Hoe.

Light Weight Steel Hoe — Especially designed for women. Fine tempered steel that holds its edge.

Square Top (or Onion) Hoe.

Weeding Hoe — One prong or two prong.

Steel Scuffle Hoe — A very practical weeder and mulcher.

See us for every kind of hoe to make gardening easier.

KNIVES

Finest quality knives for every purpose.

Budding Knives.

Budding and Propagating Knives — 2 blades.

Propagating Knives.

Pruning Knives.

RAKES

One-piece Forged Steel Garden Roke — Forged from one solid piece of steel. Well balanced. Ideal for gardening. Curved, 14 tooth or 16 tooth. Also other steel rakes, various sizes, straight or curved teeth.

Wood Lawn Rake.

Steel Broom Roke — Flat teeth, flexible spring steel.

Bomboo Broom Rake — Very light, though durable. Handy for raking leaves, etc.

SPADES

D-Handle Spade — Light weight, extra quality. Also economy grade.

Long Handle Spode.

SHOVELS

Round Point, D-Handle Shovel.

Round Point, Long Handle Shovel.

Square Point, D-Handle Shovel.

Square Point, Long Handle Shovel.

Floral Shovel — A light shovel, suitable for planting shrubbery, transplanting, digging bulbs, etc.

TURF-EDGERS

Indispensible for keeping lawns neat and trim. Several styles.

SHEARS

Gross Shears — Forged steel, full polished with tempered edges.

Gross Shears — Trowel shank with rubber handle.

Gross Shears — Offset handles to prevent striking knuckles when trimming close to wall.

Flower Gothering Shears — Snips and holds in one motion. A very clever tool. Also for light pruning.

Hedge Shears — 8-in.; 9-in.; 10-in.; Good quality steel.

Pruning Shears — 7-in. to 10-in. sizes. Also long handled models.

Lopping Shears — 20-in. or 27-in. long. Capacity cut.

TROWELS

We have the finest trowels of European and American manufacture.

Socket Garden Trowel — Drop shank pattern. Will outlast several of the cheaper trowels.

Transplanting Trowel — Narrow tempered steel blade, with wood handle.

— and a good assortment of other patterns and grades.

WEEDERS

All types of approved weed cutters and pullers. See these handy labor-saving tools.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PLANT STAKES AND SUPPORTS

Perennials in the flower garden, tomato plants, peas, beans and many other plants need proper supports. See our time-saving, low priced, plant supports.

Tomato or Peony Supports — Made of heavy galvanized wire. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

Wooden Stakes — Painted or natural. Heavy Grade for Dahlias; Light Grade for smaller plants. 18 inch to 6 foot.

Bomboo Stokes — Painted or natural color. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

TWIST-EMS

Now plants may be tied to stakes much more easily. Twine, raffia or other binding materials have been replaced by the handy "Twist-Ems" which fasten plant to stake by a simple twist of the wrist.

PLANT LABELS

For trees, pots and gardens.

Tree Labels — Copper wired.

Heavy Wood — For use outside. Will last for years. Splendid for perennial plants.

All Metal Markers — Non-rusting. Good for a lifetime of service.

Wooden — For pots, pointed. 4 inch to 12 inch.

HOTKAPS — Potented wax paper cones — guard plants against frost, wind, rain, insects, etc., by completely covering them. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant.

VITAPANE — The new flexible glass substitute. For hot and cold bed frames, plant protectors, storm windows, poultry houses, etc. It passes the sun's ultra-violet rays; is readily cut with ordinary shears, any shape you want. Easy to fasten with tacks to window frames or woodwork.

FLORALIFE

THE FOOD FOR CUT FLOWERS



ADDS 3 to 5 DAYS MORE LIFE TO CUT FLOWERS

—helps cut flowers live longer—no need to change water or recut stems daily. Used and approved by flower lovers and florists everywhere. It's so easy! Just add original and genuine FLORALIFE to water TRY FLORALIFE on our recommendation—10c per pkg. Also Bulk size for home and hospital use, to make 50 qts.—\$2.50.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

We carry a complete line of earthenware flower pots and flower pot saucers. 2 to 12 inch sizes; also bulb pans.

FLORALIFE — The new food for cut flowers — will actually keep cut flowers fresh and lovely from 3 to 5 days longer. Not only prolongs life, but also prevents color fading — retards wilting — maintains fragrance. Easy to use, and economical. Just add Floralife to the water, and your flowers will stay lovely much longer.

GLOVES

Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas, leather and rubber gloves, all especially suited to garden use.

WATERING CANS

Best grade of galvanized iron, very strong. Long spouts make them very desirable for flower-bed use. Equipped with fine and coarse nozzles. 4 qt. to 12 qt.

French Style — Oval. 6 qt. to 12 qt.

New Streamline Tall Type.

GARDEN HOSE — Our moulded hose is made strong and durable and will last for years. Cheaper in the long run than low priced grades.

SPRINKLERS AND HOSE NOZZLES — See our complete line.

TREE WOUND PAINT — An antiseptic, penetrating paint to stop tree-bleeding and prevent infection of pruned or damaged portions.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS — Use a spreader to insure the proper distribution. Our spreaders are rugged and dependable.

FERTILIZERS

ASHES, HARDWOOD — Valued because of its high potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Has a tendency to drive away insects.

BLOOD MEAL, DRY — Fine for potted plants, roses, and as a top dressing for lawns. Produces a quick growth.

BONE MEAL — All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Recommended for lawns, garden or general purpose.

LIME (Hydrated) — Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH — Improved Potash, once again available, and should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

NITRATE OF SODA — Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns, plants or other vegetation.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil conditions.

Soil testing made easy for amateur gardeners — It's easy — and inexpensive — to test your own soil with Sudbury Soil Test Kits. They are made especially for the amateur—by the same laboratory which provides Government departments, county agents, agricultural schools, and large professional growers with much of their field testing equipment. With little fuss—and no red tape—you can quickly gauge your soil requirements in respect to nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. A helpful table of plant needs accompanies each kit.

If your lawn is poor and straggly, do you know whether the cause is excess acidity, insufficient nitrogen, or some other soil deficiency? If you have had garden failures, can you put your finger on the reason why?

PEAT MOSS — Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

SHEEP MANURE — An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A perfectly balanced plant food.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA — Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

There's a DIFFERENCE

Try this famous Peat Moss from the calder Northland countries. You'll appreciate its greater absorbency . . . its freedom from "caking" . . . its easy handling. It casts no more per bale . . . it goes "further." Excessive dust, dirt and fibre removed by Vacuum Cleaning.

PREMIER
Swedish Certified Northland
PEAT MOSS



Sudbury Soil Test Kit

For prize-winning
gardens and a
perfect lawn

Easy to use. No knowledge of chemistry required. Shows how to correct harmful acid or alkaline conditions and give plants balanced diet. 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, acidity. Complete instructions. Helpful chart.

New Club Model

illustrated, \$4.75

Other Sudbury Soil Test Kits from \$2 to \$18.50.

• PLANTABBS WITH VITAMIN B₁ FOR PLANTS mean bigger blooms...faster growth . . . sickly plants rejuvenated

The Easy, Effective Way



Enjoy beautiful indoor plants all winter long. Get amazing results with garden flowers, vegetables, fruits and ornamentals. Don't confuse Fulton's Plantabbs with preparations that merely supply Vitamin B₁ (powders, solutions, etc.). Vitamin B₁ is not a substitute for plant food. Only Fulton's Plantabbs are a complete, balanced PLANT FOOD plus Vitamin B₁ in the proper, effective amount. No odor, no mess, always fresh and potent—ready for use. Simply feed one tablet per plant, every week or ten days. Try, on our recommendation. In boxes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50.

A fertilizer formula for every soil feeding need. We offer special purpose fertilizers for use wherever a special formula is needed. Knowing the soil conditions and growing problems of this territory as we do, we can prescribe just the right formula for every case.

Whether you know the formula you want—or want one recommended especially to handle some situation of your own, be sure to consult us.

- for vegetables
- for flowers
- for lawns
- for top dressing
- for potatoes
- for the market gardener

The NEW Handy Plant Tie 'TWIST-EMS'



A twist of the wrist and the plant is tied . . . no more work—it's a pleasure . . . 'Twist-ems' are dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. No twine, raffia or shears needed with 'Twist-ems'. For plants, vegetables and arranging flowers. Box of 125, 8 inch size, 25c; Box of 250, 4 inch size, 25c.

Millions Used for Early Crops HOTKAPS



Each Hotkap is a small hothouse of waxed paper protecting plants from frost, hail, wind, birds and insects; increases yield 10% to 25%, ripens crops 3 weeks earlier, brings premium prices, gardeners everywhere are using them. Garden pkg. 25 Hotkaps and papier mache setter 50c; 100 pkg. with setter \$2.75; 250 pkg. with setter and tamper \$4.00; 1000 pkg. \$10.75. Postage extra.

GROW... PLANTS AND FLOWERS Weeks Earlier

with . . .

VITAPANE

DAYLIGHT-CLEAR TRANSPARENT
DURABLE GLASS SUBSTITUTE

ADMITS OVER 60%
ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

VITAPANE lets in lots of light and furnishes excellent insulation. Helps maintain uniform temperature and humidity. Weather-proof, Shatterproof. Fully guaranteed.

Use VITAPANE in Hot and Cold Bed Frames, Greenhouses, Hot Houses, as Plant Protectors — wherever glass is used.

We Recommend Vitapane

Costs Less than 6c Sq. Ft.

(Slightly Higher in Western States)

Ask Us About . . .

VITAPANE TODAY!

LESS
THAN 6¢
sq.ft.*

ACME SPRAYING MATERIALS



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and worm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, coultflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter cotton 35c; 4 lb. 55c; 25 lb. \$3.20; 100 lb. \$12.00.

Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests than by Aphis. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cane or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c; Gallon, \$1.50.



Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur

(An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 25c each.

Acme Kopper Queen

(Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.



Acme Bait-M

An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants in garden and lawn. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$2.75.

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphids (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more horrid insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions with every package. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz. con, 95c; 2 1/2 lb. con, \$2.25.



Acme Red River Potato Mix

(Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, 30c; 4 lb. bag, 80c.

Insecticides and Fungicides



ANT TRAPS—Kill both sweets and grease-eating ants. Effective and lasting.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powdered fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungous diseases.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

CYANOGEN A—Kills ants, rats, moles, fleas, bed bugs, moths, bats, grape mealy bugs, melon aphids, groundhogs, snakes, and insect pests.

CYANOGEN G—For greenhouse, bulb, grain, soil, household, warehouse fumigations.

DAWG-GONE—To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Replaces unsightly wire screen or mechanical contrivances. Tubes, 25c each.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.

LIME SULPHUR DRY (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% (Black Leaf 40)—Kills aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers and other insects on garden, farm and orchard crops by contact and fumes. Also kills poultry lice.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

SEMESAN—For bulbs, roots, flower and vegetable seeds. Disinfects seed against many diseases and helps prevent rotting and damping-off. Also effective in controlling brown patch. One oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed.

SEMESAN BEL—For seed potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and black-leg. Increases standard yield. One lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

SULPHUR, DUSTING—Effective for mildew, black spot and rust on a number of shrubs and flowers.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphids and flea beetles.

SPRAY GUIDE CHART FREE

The portraits of garden enemies, below, will help you to identify many of the pests you find in your garden. For further help in recognizing them and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—the "gardener's doctor book." This big handy chart brings you all the information you need to win your battles with garden pests. You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.

WARNING! Watch for these Garden Enemies:



Potato Flea Beetle



Sow Bug



Rose Chafer



Leaf Hopper



Mealy Bugs



Thrip



White Flies



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Midge



Slug



Cutworms



Codling Moth



Tomato Worm



Rose Aphis



Potato Blight

Illustrations by Courtesy of Acme

HOME
GARDENERS
ACHIEVE
SENSATIONAL
RESULTS

with amazing new
vitamin discovery

For Growing Healthier Plants

VITAMIN
(Pure Crystalline Powder)

B₁

HOME GARDENERS ACHIEVE SENSATIONAL RESULTS WITH AMAZING NEW VITAMIN DISCOVERY

While it has long been known that Vitamins are as essential to plant life as they are to human beings, their practical application to plant culture is something of recent discovery.

In cooperation with amateur and commercial growers, scientists working with various growth substances report almost miraculous results from using Vitamin B-1 on a widely diversified variety of plants. Plants treated with Vitamin B-1 have produced more luxuriant foliage, larger blooms and an increased vigor and substance. In some cases, growth was speeded up almost beyond belief, resulting in earlier maturity of flowers and fruits. Seeds immersed in Vitamin B-1 before planting (and seedlings watered with the solution) produced much hardier, faster growing plants.

Miraculous — But True

A daffodil treated with Vitamin B-1 shot its flowering stock forty-two inches into the air and produced a flower so large a salad plate was concealed behind it. A red tea rose produced a five-inch bud. A three-inch camelia cutting was rooted and grew into a fourteen-inch shrub in eleven months. A bougainvillea, one of the most difficult plants to handle, was lifted from its container, the dirt shaken off, dipped in Vitamin B-1 solution for fifteen minutes, then transplanted to a location in full sunlight. It produced six inches of new growth in two weeks and apparently suffered no shock from transplanting.

When eighty foot palms were placed in the Pasadena Rose Bowl in the Fall of 1938, they were moved with so little earth, experts predicted they would die. Two hundred gallons of Vitamin B-1 were given each

tree, the dose repeated three or four times, and today they are in perfect health. A forty foot Olive tree suffering from a bad case of root rot was treated once a week for three months with Vitamin B-1 solution. The tree now shows no effect of rot and has sent out new branches and leaf growth. These experiments have proved that Vitamin B-1 will restore sick and straggly plants to health; produce more luxuriant foliage; larger blooms; and decrease the mortality from transplanting; generally increase the vigor, size and substance of plants and flowers, roses, shrubs and trees. It has also been used on lawns, producing remarkable improvement in growth, color and the general vigor and resistance of the turf.

Unlimited Possibilities

Any diligent gardener can achieve results with Vitamin B-1 as easily as some of the foregoing examples. Its value to horticulture is almost beyond calculation and will undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect on both amateur and commercial plant growing. Since the full scope of Vitamin B-1 is yet to be determined, all gardeners and flower lovers are urged to carry on independent research with the plant material they have. So get your Vitamin B-1 and start using it now. Please report any unusual results to your dealer, or to Garden Products Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

For Growing Healthier Plants
VITAMIN
(Pure Crystalline Powder)



DIRECTIONS FOR USING

All the equipment needed for Vitamin B-1 treatment is included in the Garden Products Company's Home Garden Kit. It contains: A bottle of Vitamin B-1 crystalline powder; a special dropper; a basic solution vial; a measuring pick.

Basic Solution

With the measuring pick take a spot of Vitamin B-1 Powder no larger than the head of a small pin (approximately one milligram). Place this in the bottom of the empty vial and add twenty drops of water. This is your basic or working solution.

Solution for General Treatment

To make the required solution for general treatment, add one drop of the Basic Solution to one gallon of water. Sprinkle it around the plants just as you do with regular waterings. This treatment is for house and garden plants that are already planted. Garden plants should be watered with the Vitamin B-1 solution about once a week; house plants once every two weeks. **DON'T OVERDO IT.** However, shrubs, roses and gardenias respond remarkably to two treatments a week. All treatments with Vitamin B-1 should be interspersed with regular irrigations of plain water.

Solution for Transplanting

To make a transplanting solution, take four spots of Vitamin B-1 powder and dissolve in one gallon of water. In transplanting shrubs, roses, trees and other plants, the roots should be immersed in the Transplanting Solution for fifteen minutes, then replanted immediately and watered with a general solution. This treatment is effective in preventing root shock and reduces mortality to a minimum. Certain Seeds soaked in this solution for 24 hours germinate quicker. Seedlings watered 3 times a week with it mature earlier.

IMPORTANT POINTERS

1. Do not mix up more of the basic solution than you will need at one time.
2. Most plants respond to a Vitamin diet except those that naturally manufacture a sufficient quantity of Vitamin B-1 for themselves. Among these exceptions are Corn, Peas, Beans, and Tomatoes. External applications of Vitamin B-1 have no effect on their growth.
3. Do not soak bulbs in Vitamin B-1 solution as it may cause them to rot. Plants growing from bulbs, however, respond to treatment, and newly planted bulbs in the Fall or Spring are given a better start under a Vitamin B-1 program.
4. Do not treat plants with Vitamin B-1 during their dormant period. Plants require a full rest period and should not be stimulated to unseasonal growth.
5. Vitamin B-1 is not a fertilizer and does not take the place of plant food. It is simply a re-invigorator . . . a new discovery that enables the plant to gain the greatest possible benefit from the soil in which it is growing.
6. Do not give plants one or two applications and expect miracles to happen. Repeated applications of Vitamin B-1 solution for two or three months are often necessary for results.
7. Keep your basic solution in a refrigerator except when using. The powder itself will keep indefinitely anywhere and need not be kept in a refrigerator.

VITAMIN



HOME GARDEN KIT

COMPLETE WITH INSTRUCTIONS

\$1⁰⁰

POSTPAID

NOTE: The Home Garden Kit contains Vitamin B-1 pure crystalline powder (Thiamin Hydrochloride), the kind used in the original experiments on plant life. Accept no substitutes.

GARDEN PRODUCTS COMPANY

St. Louis, Missouri

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Enclosed, find \$_____ for which ship merchandise named below
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A safe insecticide
fluorine compound
—non-injurious to
yet effective bot-
son against insect
on broccoli, cab-
string beans, cur-
the housewife for
Controls lice, fleas
and chickens. 1 lb.
\$3.20; 100 lb. \$12.

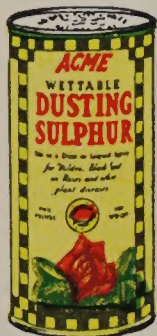
Most yards contain foliage that is affected by Scale, Red Spider, and other troublesome pests like Aphis. Here is a complete contact spray combining nicotine and Emulphor, the most active form with Emulphor, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon \$2.50.



ACME
WETTABLE
DUSTING
SULPHUR

Use as a Dust or Spray for Insects, Plant Lice on Trees and other plant diseases

MADE IN U.S.A. NET WT. 5 LBS.



An improved sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray is recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on roses, bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and other foliage; c

Acme Kopper Queen

(Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray control of mildew, leaf spot, and rust on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.



An improved nicotine spray can be used as a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40 for the control of all kinds of caterpillars, lice, thrip, leaf hopper and other sucking and hardy insects infesting rose bushes, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mix with any kind of water. Combinations with every package. 3 oz. tube, 35c; 12 oz. can, 95c; 2 1/2 lb.



(Special scientific potentiated arsenic. Kills fleo beetle from gain making m control in as a dust bag, 80c.

We would be glad to send our catalog to your friends and neighbors who are interested in gardening. Names of home owners only desired. Use the following lines for their names and addresses:

[illegible]

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE

Conditions and contingencies over which we have no control sometimes prevent even the best of seeds from giving full satisfaction. For this reason, it is impossible for us to guarantee seeds under all circumstances. We take every possible precaution and care to give you the best possible merchandise and service, but in accordance with the regular custom of the Seed Trade, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we sell, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

Spraying and Dusting

Garden pests are of three kinds—(1) insects, (2) diseases, (3) miscellaneous pests.

1. Insect Pests—Insects must eat—that is why they consume the growing things in your garden. There are two main kinds: **biting** insects, and **sucking** insects. The biters are controlled with stomach poisons placed on the leaves they eat. Suckers get their food from the juices of the plant—not the surface, and must be fought with "contact insecticides" which clog their breathing pores or penetrate to their vital organs.

2. Plant Diseases—Fungi or bacteria are controlled (just as insect pests are) with spraying or dusting. In some cases, the soil is the communicator of the disease, and must be disinfected. In other cases, the disease may be transmitted by an insect from one plant to another—and the insect has to be controlled.

3. Miscellaneous Plant Pests—These include gophers, slugs, snails, squirrels, etc.

Controlling the Pests

The most important part of pest control is prevention. Keep a daily watch upon your plants. Disease is easy to prevent but hard to cure. **Spray or dust at the first sign of trouble.**

SPRAYING—Sprays adhere to foliage better than dust. Fewer applications are necessary. Spraying can be done under weather conditions, such as light wind, which makes dusting impractical. Less materials are wasted in spraying than in dusting.

DUSTING—Less time is required for applying the material than for spraying. Less labor is required. There is less danger of burning tender foliage. Dusting is more efficient in killing aphids that attack leaves of low-growing crops, where it is impossible to force liquid spray against the bodies of the insects.

But whether spraying, dusting, or a combination of both is used,

good equipment should be used.

Thoroughness of application is essential for control. The entire plant must be covered, stems and undersides of leaves as well as the top. To be killed, the insect must be hit by the spray. Partial killing off of pests is of little advantage. They reproduce so fast that unless a thorough job is done, the condition soon reverts to its original state.

That's why you need **good** sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to **last**.

Cheap sprayers are never a bargain. They do not last and they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for the use of contact sprays.

Care of Sprayers

Working parts of the sprayer should be kept in good condition. A little oil placed upon the plunger will keep the washer from drying out. If washers wear out or dry out, be sure to come in to our store and get new ones—and don't forget that the nozzle must be cleaned frequently.

Ask Us About Sprayers

Our experience has taught us which sprayers and dusters give best service. Ask us about them! The following list includes only a few of the pest control devices available at our store.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers—Open-top or funnel-top; galvanized, brass or copper tanks; 2 to 4 gallon sizes.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers—12 gallon or 18 gallon sizes.

Bucket or Barrel Spray Pumps.
Continuous Sprayers—1 quart to 3 quart; various types.

EVER GREEN

Non-poisonous Spray

Effective against all kinds of injurious beetles, aphids, worms, cut-worms. Will not injure any plant. Dilute with 100 to 800 parts of water.

Don't Let BUGS Ruin Your FLOWERS

Kill them with Red Arrow Garden Spray. It's quick, simple, sure, inexpensive. Kills insects that harm roses, other flowers and shrubs. Also ants in lawns. Safe to humans, birds, pets, when sprayed. 35c bottle makes several gallons. Easy-to-follow directions on label. Buy Red Arrow Garden Spray. Start spraying as soon as first insects appear.

FREE Ask for free booklet "Garden Insect Control."



STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

protects your seed corn

from Crows and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests.

1/2 PINT - Enough for 1 bushel seed	\$.60
1 PINT - Enough for 2 bushels seed	1.00
1 QUART - Enough for 4 bushels seed	1.75

Light Weight Hand Sprayers—For household insecticides.

Heavy Duty Dusters—For truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards, etc.

Garden Dusters—For all-around garden use.

Vitamin B-1 for Plants!

Vitamins—the scientific marvel of the century—have now been found to work wonders with plants, too.

Science has discovered that Vitamin B-1 does simply miraculous things for plants and flowers. Scientists, experimenting with it, raised 5-inch rose buds; daffodils bigger than a salad plate; snapdragons six feet tall!

Now Vitamin B-1 is available in liquid form, or in handy tablets, combined with plant food. The tablet form is Plantabbs, the popular plant food, which now has Vitamin B-1 added.

Have larger blooms—healthier plants! Ask us about Plantabbs, with Vitamin B-1 added.

FUNGICIDE DUST



Sulphur base concentrated dust to control Mildew and Black Spot. Used for years by rose growers. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$6.25; Plus postage.

For Complete Control

HAMMOND'S INSECTICIDES



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

SAFE DUSTING! Insecticide—Fungicide—Use on flowering and vegetable plants. Kills insects yet is not poisonous. Easy and safe to use. 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lb., \$1.00; 25 lb., \$3.00. Plus postage.

HAMMOND'S LIQUID SLUG SHOT

ALL PURPOSE SPRAY—Insecticide—Fungicide for Roses—Complete control for insects and fungus diseases all in one product. Simply mix with water and spray. Controls Black Spot and Mildew. 4 oz., 65c; Half-pint, \$1.00; Pint, \$1.50; Quart, \$2.50; Gallon, \$8.00. Plus postage.

KILL DANDELIONS EASILY—A drop or two of this liquid, applied or spotted on dandelion or plantain kills plant. A can "weeds" an average lawn. Half pint can, 35c. Plus postage.

STABILIZED ROTENONE

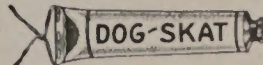
"STABILIZED" LONGER LIFE—Non-poisonous Rotenone kills both sucking and eating insects. Can be used safely on edible crops. Use on all plants. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lb., 70c; 25 lb., \$3.60; 100 lb., \$14.25. Plus postage.

HAMMOND'S TRIAD - for Roses



PLANT SPRAY—PYRETHRUM—ROTENONE Concentrate—Non-poisonous. Kills all insects. 1 oz. makes 6 gals. spray. No spreader needed—Complete concentrated spray. 1 oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00; Pint, \$2.25; Quart, \$4.00; Gallon, \$12.00. Plus postage.

KEEPS DOGS AWAY—A tube hung on shrubbery repels dogs. Also in liquid form, to be sprayed on ornamentals to repel animals. Large tube, 25c; small tube, 15c; 3 oz. Bottle spray, 35c. Plus postage.



Harmless. Doesn't show. You don't smell it, but your dog does and keeps away. Just sprinkle lightly. Protects shoes, rubbers, curtains. Prevents soiling and shedding hairs on rugs and furniture.



Chaperone

Generous package as illustrated, several months' supply, \$1

HERBICIDE

The ORIGINAL WEED KILLER

Destroys grass and weeds chemically on driveways, tennis courts, etc. Poison ivy and other noxious weeds quickly destroyed. Avoid useless cutting and pulling of tops—"HERBICIDE" kills the ROOTS.

"HERBICIDE" recognized as most powerful chemical weed killer. Very economical—one gallon makes 40 gallons of mixture. We guarantee "HERBICIDE". Accept no substitute—insist on the original—"HERBICIDE".



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"It's Easy Now!"

TORO HOMELAWN

Hot summer days make lawn mowing anything but a pleasure. With this light, powerful, streamlined mower, you can do a better job of mowing, and do it easily without wearing yourself out.

18 inch
\$89.50

21 inch
\$103.50

Now you Can Have The Kind of Lawn You've Always Wanted

Milorganite, the grass food used by golf clubs for years, NOW available to home owners. Easy to apply, effective and economical, also excellent for shrubs, trees, and gardens. Packed in 100, 50, 25 lb. bags.



MILORGANITE
IDEAL FERTILIZER

25 lb. bag.....\$1.00
50 lb. bag.....1.75
100 lb. bag.....3.00

NETCO

GOLF QUALITY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED

Our Grass Seed Department is in charge of a well-known and experienced Seed Specialist. We supply to the home owner the same quality and purity seeds which we have for 18 years supplied to the Golf and Country Clubs.

NETCO Lawn Grass Seed Mixtures are expertly blended, not only of the finest ingredients, but in the proportions best suited to local conditions for growth.

NETCO ESTATE SPECIAL (Gold Seal)—A mixture of exceptional quality—Chewings Fescue, Kentucky Blue Grass, Colonial Bent, and Fancy Red top—so blended as to produce a dense, permanent lawn resistant to hard usage and adverse weather. 1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

NETCO SHADY (Green Seal)—A companion blend to ESTATE SPECIAL, matching its quality, color and texture but adapted for shade conditions. Ingredients are Canada Blue Grass, Chewings Fescue, Fancy Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Poa trivialis. 1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

NETCO PARKWAY (Blue Seal)—A well-blended mixture of Chewings Fescue, Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Red Top, and Canada Blue Grass producing a deep-rooted, fine-leaved turf on Terraces and Slopes. 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

NETCO PREMIER (Red Seal)—A good mixture containing some fine-bladed varieties. Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Red Top, Meadow Fescue, and Rye Grass. It is especially recommended where a quick-growing green turf is desired. 1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

NETCO HOMELAWN (Yellow Seal)—A mixture of clean seeds suited to large areas where the cost of finer grass is prohibitive. Ingredients are Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Red Top, and Meadow Fescue. Will produce a fine deep-green sward in a very short time. 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Special blends for unusual conditions will be mixed on order. We will render FREE soil tests to aid you in proper selection.

Unmixed or straight seeds at current market prices.

We purchase the highest grade seeds from reliable sources only, based on recognized laboratory tests. Because we cannot exercise any control over seed after it leaves our warehouse, we cannot give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the success or failure of the crop.